REPORT OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW COMMITTEE

MARCH - APRIL 1965

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OFFICE OF THE ... FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
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To

The Hon'ble M.C.Chagla
Ministry of Education,
New Delhi.

2nd April 1965

Dear Minister,

The Review Committee which you appointed to assess the work of the Archaeological Survey of India, to make recommendations about the lines on which it should work during the next five years, and to make suggestions for closer cooperation with the States and the Universities, now has the honour to present its Report.

The Committee has received and discussed such evidence during something more than sixty hours in New Delhi, has seen the Survey's excavations at Kalibangan in Rajasthan, has inspected the Survey's Circle Office and the State Archaeological Department at Hyderabad, has visited the Survey's Site-Museum at Kondapur in Andhra Pradesh, and has inspected the Survey's Circle Office at Agra. At every point it has received the fullest possible cooperation from all concerned.

It may be added that all the Committee's comments and recommendations are made unanimously, without any reservation whatsoever. Finally, we would thank Mrs. S. Rao, Assistant Educational Adviser in the Ministry of Education, for her helpfulness and tolerance as our Secretary.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sd.) Mortimer Wheeler (CHAIRMAN)

(Sd.) Niharranjan Ray

(Sd.) H.D.Sankalia

(Sd.) S.Nurul Hasan

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By way of introduction it may be useful to indicate briefly certain of the major problems as they have presented themselves to the Committee in its review of the present operation and future planning of the Archaeological Survey of India. Details, together with secondary problems, are reserved for the main body of the Report.

2. The Committee wishes to make one thing clear at the outset: namely, its complete faith in the integrity, liveliness and devotion of the Survey's staff. A member of the Committee has more than once said and written publicly, outside India, that in his experience the Survey is on the whole the most efficient, as it is certainly the most comprehensive, in the world. And India gets good value for its expenditure on its archaeology. Tours from abroad are now being organized (at considerable cost) for the specific purpose of enabling tourists from the West to see something of India's famous historic sites and monuments. More important, the achievements of the Survey in methodical excavation and other aspects of archaeology, including epigraphy, are steadily widening the reputation of Indian archaeologists amongst their fellow-scientists abroad.

3. If, therefore, from time to time in this Report the Committee makes or implies adverse comment upon some detail or other of the Survey's work, or rejects certain of the proposals urged by the Survey for the immediate future, such comment should be read only within the general framework of approbation which we have already indicated. At every turn the Director General and his staff have met, or even anticipated, our needs with the greatest fulness, frankness and promptitude.

The whole spirit of the Survey is admirable, and we hope that the recommendations which we now venture to offer may contribute a little to its further growth and enhanced repute in a world which is at the same time increasingly "modern" and increasingly aware of the importance of preserving and studying its heritage from the past.

4. In the first place the Committee affirms, with all possible emphasis, that the Conservation of India's great archaeological heritage is the first and foremost function of the Survey. Apart from possible though, at the best, unequal assistance from some of the States in the case of relatively minor monuments, the Survey is the only organization capable - or potentially capable - of coping with this vast national responsibility. At present it is not adequately fitted for the task. In saying this, the Committee is well aware that the Survey has carried out, and is now carrying out, works of conservation which can rank with any in the world. But compared with the vastness of its responsibilities, it at present falls short in the sum-total of its achievement. The reasons for this are numerous. The "Circles" into which India is devided for purposes of conservation are very unequal in size and content, and several of them are completely unwieldy. The Superintendents of Circles have allowed themselves to be diverted from their main task by excavation or exploration for which other means can and must be found. Whilst administration in a technical and sientific organization cannot and should not be dissociated from its scientific context, and Superintendents must therefore bear a large share in the administration of their Circles, nevertheless they are harassed beyond reason by frivolous and unnecessary administrative demands which constantly impede their proper duties.

Moreover, junior but eseential staff - above all, engineers and conservation assistants - are incompletely trained, difficult to recruit, and still more difficult to retain; for them the Survey is a "dead end", with no adequate prospect of promotion. Protected sites have not been surveyed and defined, so that their administration is hazardous and legally uncertain. The lists of protected monuments in some of the Circles do not appear to be up-to-date, and difficult consequences have resulted. Circle photographers and librarians have never been fully integrated into the Survey under a responsible head-photographer or head-librarian at the Centre; and in consequence Circle photographers and Circle libraries are liable to be well below the minimum standard. Guide-books and postcards, from which a considerable income is certain, are wholly inadequate to supply the need.

5. For these accumulative ills the Survey is not wholly responsible. But with the cooperation of the Ministries of Education and Finance they can all be remedied, and the Committee has made a number of proposals to that end.

6. Next to Conservation, the main task of the Survey is Excavation, which alone is likely to increase our knowledge of India's heritage to any very substantial extent and, during the past half century, has done so more than once on a scale that is internationally famous. Here the work of the Survey is now supplemented by that of certain of the universities; but the Survey remains, and will remain, the only institution capable of sustained and major enterprises of the kind. The Survey is responsible for sustaining the national standard in this increasingly scientific branch of research, and

it must be fully equipped to lead, not only in India, but in a very competitive international field where all the principal countries in the world are today actively engaged. Incidentally, sound and adequately published excavation has become something of an international status-symbol.

7. During the last fifteen years the Survey has undertaken the excavation of a number of sites which, apart from technical excellence, have added considerably to knowledge. But the Committee feels that there has been a tendency to disperse the Survey's efforts in excavation, with the result that its reports, upon which the ultimate value of excavation depends, are in arrears. These defects must and can be set right. As soon as they have been remedied - within the next two years - a second Excavation Branch will become essential if the Survey's impact uppn the subcontinent is to be worthy of the wealth of historic and prehistoric material which awaits the spade in India.

8. The question of publication has just been mentioned. While from the point of view of content the Survey's publications have brought considerable credit to the country, and some of them have become standard works of reference, the position of printing the publication in general in serious. The dearth of profit-making guide-books and postcards has been mentioned; but in all branches of the Survey's work, publication lags behind. And the main cause here lies, not in the Survey, but in the tangle of red-tape which enmeshes it and may, through the indif-rence and incompetence which are rightly associated with red-tape, delay the printing of a publication for as much as six years. A section of the Report is devoted to this simple but urgent problem. In the present context all that need be said is this: the Survey is not merely a

routine branch of public administration; it is a scientific and technical institution with highly specialized duties and needs, akin to those of a university. Its work, in the final issue, depends upon first-class publication for its value and reputation, whether national or international. Its printing must at all cost be removed from unspecialized hands and placed directly under its own control; at the present time it is both di-latory and in quality deplorable. It is the worst possible ambassador for Indian cultural standards.

9. In this Introductory section, mention may properly be made also of the specifically scientific side of the Survey's activities. In recent years, archaeology has learned to depend increasingly upon a wide variety of scientific aids, ranging from chemistry to nuclear physics. In these and related matters the Survey is regrettably behind the times. In saying that, the Committee casts no reflection upon the Archaeological Chemist and his colleagues. They are well aware of this deficiency. But they have neither the staff nor the equipment to bring what we prefer to call the Survey's Science Laboratory into line with modern research. In its recommendation, the Committee has not attempted at a single move to produce a completely up-to-date scientific organization in place of the present archaic inheritance from another age; but it has proposed certain minimum steps in the right direction and trusts that, in the interest of India's scientific reputation, these minimum proposals will find favour.

10. Lastly, there is the over-all problem of the closer integration of the staff of the Survey as a whole. There has perhaps been a tendency towards exces

the Centre. There has even been a suggestion that India should be divided for archaeological purposes into zones with a large degree of autonomy, the Director General of Archaeology excercising only an over-all supervision. Nothing could be more dangerous for archaeology in India. On the contrary, a far greater measure of integration is the need, and the Committee has given much attention to ways and means whereby this can be achieved.

In particular, it is essential that certain of the technical grades which are increasingly hard to recruit and retain - engineers, conservation assistants, photographers, surveyors, librarians, museum curators - can be brought into a more closely coordinated scheme than at present, such as will ensure an increased measure of centralized training and supervision and at the same time a more lively prospect of individual advancement.

Nor - to meet another suggestion - can the divorcement of exploration and excavation from the normal functions of the Survey be considered. The potential strength of the Survey, and its value to India, lies not a little in the fact that it unites a wide range of skills in a common purpose and is in a unique position to evolve substantially uniform national standards. The Committee has no doubt that, given the necessary adjustments in detail, these national standards can and will be achieved, and will be worthy of India.

II. CONSERVATION

A. Distribution of Circles

11. The primary function of the Archaeological Survey is to preserve the material vestiges of Indian history and prehistory in so far as they consist of, or are related to, buildings and sites. For this purpose the country is divided into Circles, each under a Superintendent aided by a technical staff. Upon the adequacy of this administrative frame-work depends the efficiency of the national effort to conserve a large and important section of the heritage of India. The total number of monuments at present protected by the Survey is about 3,500: a remarkably small number in relation to the size of the country and its wealth in monuments and sites, and likely to increase as time goes by. Auxiliary work by the States will be dealt with separately.

12. At the present time (March, 1965) there are <u>ten</u> Circles, of which four are declared to be "major" Circles, carrying an additional Rs.100 on the Superintendent's salary. The distribution of these ten Circles has been carefully examined by the Committee, with special reference to the following questions:

(a) Is the number of monuments more or less equal in each Circle?

(b) Is the geographical distribution of each Circle sufficiently wieldy, having regard to existing communications by rail, road or air?

(c) Does the distribution involve an avoidable fragmentation of the constituent States?

13. Briefly, the present distribution of Circles shows serious defects under all three heads. Thus the number of monuments in the Circles ranges from 612 (Southern

Circle) to 193 (Mid-eastern Circle), excluding the small Frontier Circle with only 57. Again, one Circle (South eastern) with 308 monuments has the unworkable length of over 800 miles. And as to the fragmentation of States, with which the Circles have to collaborate in important matters of administration, the unsuitability of the present distribution is illustrated by the fact that Rajasthan has to deal with no fewer than four Circles, whilst both Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have to deal with three.

14. RECOMMENDATIONS. The Committee has considered various methods of dealing with these defects, including the Survey's own proposal that the number of Circles should be raised from ten to twelve. It has come to the conclusion that, whilst no viable scheme can completely eliminate the difficulties tabulated in paragraph 12, the more serious anomalies can be mitigated by the addition of one Circle only, raising the total from ten to eleven. With this minimum recommendation the Director General concurs, and the original proposal is withdrawn.

The Committee's recommendation is here presented in the form of a table with two maps, one showing the present distribution and the other showing the distribution now proposed. (See Appendix A.) It must again be emphasised that the Committee regards the new scheme as minimal but workable.

15. Comments on the Committee's recommendations. The new scheme greatly reduces the disparity in the number of monuments held by each Circle. It reduces the unwieldiness of the present distribution, and moves the headquarters of two of the Circles to more central positions: that of North-western Circles from Srinagar to Pathankot to cover Kashmir, the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, and that of

Western Circle from Baroda to Ahmadabad which, besides being a State capital with many monuments, is a convenient centre both for Rajasthan and for Gujarat. The new Circle envisaged for the south would appropriately have its headquarters at Bangalore. The old Delhi Circle is re created for compelling reasons: although it contains only 162 monuments; many of these are of metropolitan distinction, many of them need much urgent conservation-work, more visitors see them than any other single group of monuments, and the difficult area in which the monuments stand is one of maximum development, requiring special supervision. For the present, a Superintendent without Assistant Superintendent should be able to control the Circle if he is provided with an adequate conservation staff. For the credit of the capital city, the Committee would like to see very much more conservation-work in progress here.

16. Lastly under this heading, the new distribution of Circles should be accompanied by the abolition of the grade of "major" Circle now in vogue in four instances. This grade was a short-term arrangement devised twenty years ago as compensation (in terms of a now obsolete economy) to four very senior Superintendents whose further advancement was in doubt. It no longer applies, and its removal will facilitate the free movement of officers from Circle to Circle in accordance with the excellent tradition of the Survey.

17. The re-distribution of Circles is not in itself a cure to the present problem of time and space in conservation. Always emphasising the primary importance of Conservation amongst the manifold activities of the Survey, the Committee, in addition to spreading the burden of the Circles more equally, strongly urges two

further steps to release the Circles for their principal task. In the past several of the Circles have undertaken excavations, to which they are quite unable to give adequate attention if they are to attend effectively to conservation. This practice should in future be strictly forbidden; the Circles are not for excavation. Secondly, an attempt has been made to saddle the Circles with responsibility for an otherwise very commendable village to-village survey of monuments. For this also the busy Circle Superintendent has no time. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this village-to-village survey be placed under the control of the Deputy Director General of Exploration and Excavation (See para 34-5.) Thus released from two extraneous functions, and with no more than a fair share of monuments, it is hoped that the Circles will be better able to cope with their great task of preservation and conservation. A further step which the Committee suggests for relieving the Circle Superintendents of some part of their overburden is the appointment in each Circle of an Administrative Officer Grade II to undertake financial and other routine tasks.

B. The Conservation Budget

18. The Committee learns with some concern that the expenditure on conservation (including annual and special repairs) in 1963-64 was only Rs.35,48,200. This divided between 3,500 monuments means an average expenditure of little more than Rs.1000 per monument - the cost of a single attendant. In practice of course some monuments cost relatively little though nearly every one of them should have an attendant; whilst other monuments cost,

or should cost, many times the available allocation. For example, the metropolitan monuments of Delhi alone need urgently at least ten times as much as they are receiving.

Certainly a budget of not less than Rs.75,00,000 is essential under this head, at a minimal estimate, for the monuments at present protected.

C. Engineers and Conservation Assistants

19. The cooperation of efficient engineers and conservation-assistants with the senior officers of the Survey is essential for the effective and economical execution of the primary task of the Survey, that of conservation. Here a difficulty has arisen of a kind familiar in the State-archaeology of other countries, including France and the U.K. Either the occupants of these posts pass on quickly to other Government or non-Government posts with a more rewarding future, or qualified candidates simply do not present themselves at all. Several posts of the kind are at present vacant in the Survey, and its efficiency is hereby seriously impaired.

20. A suitable remedy is not easy to find, but must be based upon better pay-conditions as a compensation for a restricted future. It is urged, in particular, by the Director General, and the Committee agrees, that the posts of Conservation Assistant Grade II (for which there are scarcely any applicants under present conditions) be abolished in the Survey by upgrading to Grade I. Furthermore, there should be a larger number of qualified Engineers. The Committee recommends that one such Engineer, in a salary-grade analogous to that of an Assistant Engineer in the Central Public Works Department, be attached to each Circle.

21. It is also proposed by the Director General, and again the Committee agrees, that additional Archaeological Engineers be appointed to the headquarters of the Survey. The multiple tasks of scrutinizing the estimates which are received in large numbers from the Circles; of advising Circle Superintendents; of training conservation assistants; and of inspecting works in progress, are beyond the capacity of one Headquarters Engineer. There should be three Engineers at Headquarters - one in the grade analogous to that of a Superintending Engineer and the other two to that of Executive Engineers in the C.P.W.D. These appointments would not only ensure that other vital functions receive the detailed attention which they require, but it would also provide a reasonable scope for promotion to engineers who specialize in the vital but dead-end work of conservation.

22. All Engineers in the Survey must be Class I and must be Engineering graduates. But the Committee attaches a great deal of importance to the further training of engineers to enable them to become specialists in the work of conservation. They should be provided with every opportunity to receive training abroad to familiarize themselves with the latest techniques of conservation. They should also be provided with facilities while they are attached to Circles to keep in touch with technical literature. The study-leave rules should be liberalized so that these engineers can periodically utilize the facilities for advanced studies available in India.

D. Publicity

23. The conservation of an ancient building or site should, in the view of the Committee, include

specific measures for interesting and instructing the visiting public. By "public" is meant not merely casual visitors but also schools and students. These measures - notice-boards, personal guides, printed guides, picture-postcards and transparencies - have been partially attempted but need systematic extension.

24. Notice-boards should briefly state the nature and date of the building or site. The information should be given in Hindi, English, and in the local language if that is not Hindi.

25. Guide-lecturers should be available at stated hours at all outstanding monuments, such as the Taj Mahal, the forts at Delhi and Agra, and Fathpur Sikri. At present there are only 4 of them in the whole Survey. They should have an extensive and accurate knowledge of their monuments and should be able to answer historical and archæological questions sensibly; for which purpose they should be provided with proper training. They should be of the grade of Technical Assistant (Rs.210-425).

26. Printed guides should be similarly bilingual or trilingual. They should be accurate and scholarly, but they should present their information in a simple and attractive form. They should include at least one good half-tone illustration and a simple plan.

27. Postcards, too, should be attractive, whether produced by the Survey or by a non-Government firm under closely supervised contract. Improvement on the present limited supply and range should be actively considered; many important sites are not represented, and others very inadequately so. It should be borne in mind that good postcards will not merely interest visitors and their friends but will be used extensively for teaching.

28. Transparencies for the general public and for students, are not at present universally available, though in other countries there is a ready sale for them at national monuments. Great care should be taken to ensure that the quality is good; inferior examples are always a bad advertisement, and the making of good transparencies is now a widely understood art.

29. In all cases, the stall for the sale of guides and postcards should be run by the Survey, not by a contractor. For example, the stall at Humayun's Tomb, Delhi, has for some years been let out to contract and is a monument of bad taste. (It is understood that the contract is being terminated.)

III. EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION

30. It is no exaggeration to claim that excavation and exploration together constitute the backbone of modern archaeology. Whilst much further research can be profitably devoted, and should be devoted, to material already available in museums and elsewhere above ground, major discovery in relation to the human achievement through the ages will in future depend mainly upon skilled excavation. Already, by the identification of the Indus Valley Civilization in 1924 and, more recently, by a greatly extended knowledge of it in Gujarat, Rajasthan and the environs of Delhi itself, excavation has established India as the home of one of the three earliest civilizations in the world. In other ways too, thanks to the Survey, archaeological exploration and excavation have given India a high and growing status in the effort, shared today by all civilized countries, to discover more about ourselves as culturally creative human beings.

31. Exploration and Excavation are closely complementary activities, but each can only function with its own staff and policy.

32. First, exploration. This comprises the discovery and recording of ancient sites still visible on the surface of the ground. Exploration is in this sense often a necessary preliminary both to excavation and to conservation; an example is the discovery of the site of Kalibangan by an exploratory party in the former Bikaner State and its recognition, by current excavation, as one of the most important "Indus Valley" sites within the present frontiers of India. In a wider field, exploration alone can reveal the full richness of the land in

antiquities and monuments of many kinds, from temples to tumuli. It is an essential activity of the Archaeological Survey; indeed the name "Survey" implies a recognition of this function from the outset.

33. At present, exploration in the Survey is organised in a somewhat nebolous fashion. At headquarters there is a Deputy Director General of Exploration, Excavation and Museums who is called upon from time to time to carry out a programme of exploration with the aid of a surveying and photographic staff selected for the special task from the personnel available at headquarters. He is not a whole-time explorer, nor has he a whole-time staff for exploration.

34. In recent years an attempt has been made to carry out village-to-village exploration within the framework of the Circles. This attempt, praiseworthy in that a full gazetteer of antiquities village-by-village is necessary for the efficient running of the Circles, has not been wholly successful, for two reasons: first, a highly trained staff is essential for the task, and this has not been available; and secondly, Circle Superintendents are too busily occupied with conservation to give adequate attention to the supervision and presentation of such a survey. Nevertheless, the Committee is convinced of the necessity for this Survey, if conducted under suitable conditions.

35. In consideration of these various factors, the Committee urges the need for an Exploration Branch under the Deputy Director General of Exploration and Excavation, whose complex duties should be simplified by the removal of Museums from his care. The Branch should include a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent,

and twenty-eight Exploration Officers in the grade of gazetted Class II officers, in place of the thirty-six Exploration Assistants at present sanctioned for the Circles. These Exploration Officers will be expected to have an M.A. degree, with training in archaeology. In addition to special tasks, this staff will be able to take over the important village-to-village survey with efficient supervision without in any way encroaching upon the time of the heavily worked Circle Superintendents. (For the Exploration Staff, see Appendix B.)

36. Reports on all exploration should be prepared regularly and rendered yearly in a state fit for publication to the Director General.

37. Secondly, excavation. Here the Committee is in favour of firm and even drastic measures of restriction, as a basis for further development at a later but early stage.

38. It is fair to say that in no part of the world is there at the present time a better understanding than in India of the basic techniques of modern scientific excavation. It is equally fair to say that only constant enterprise and effort can sustain this high position.

39. Within the Survey, large-scale and small-scale excavations have been conducted by the Excavations Branch, the Circles, the Explorations Wing of the head-quarters office, and the School of Archaeology. During the past ten years no fewer than 64 sites have been thus examined, and in March 1965 eight sites are actually under investigation. The total effort, in quality as in quantity, is impressive; as a result of it, we now have appreciably more information about several aspects of Indian culture than we had ten years ago.

40. But there is another side to the matter. All this activity has involved a considerable and even wasteful dispersal of effort. There is difficulty in finding within it a carefully planned and coordinated advance, a considered adherence to specific problems, unless, for example, that of the Indus Civilization in western India. More serious is the accumulation of <u>unpublished</u> excavations; at the present moment no fewer than 14 excavation-reports are outstanding, some of them (including one of the most important) going back to 1955. This is wrong, whatever the cause. It cannot be too often emphasised that <u>unpublished excavation is destruction,</u> and is therefore wholly unjustifiable.

41. What are the causes of these delays? They are probably various, but the most important factor has been the inadequate provision of time in which to complete one job before going on to the next. The inevitable conclusion is that the Survey has tended <u>to over-excavate;</u> it has in this respect overgrown its strength.

42. When therefore the Survey submits to the Committee a plan for the creation of three new Excavation Branches, making four in all, the Committee finds itself unable to concur. Until a smoothly working relationship can be established between excavation, reporting and publication on the basis of the present provision, no enlargement of the problem should be permitted. Consolidation must precede advance.

43. The first objective at the present time must be to clear up the back-log of reports on work already done. This in some cases may involve the placing of the officers concerned on special duty for a strictly limited period, with firm orders to produce satisfactory

reports by the end of that period. Nor should this period of grace be unduly long; six months would normally be a generous allowance.

44. And here it is necessary to lay down quite clearly what is meant by an excavation-report in the present context. What is wanted is an accurate statement of the facts of the excavation: the plan of a site, its stratigraphy, the relationship of buildings and objects to the culture or cultures, a brief definition of these cultures in the light of present knowledge, a precise account of the work done. What is not wanted is a theoretical disquisition on the possible interrelationships and conjectural historical (or prehistorical) significance of this feature or that. Theory can wait; fact cannot wait, and on the other hand is liable to become obscured by the lapse of time after discovery. Prompt and factual reporting is of the essence of competent excavation. This rule must be relentlessly imposed in all future work. And care must be taken that over-hasty transfers from one post to another are not allowed to interfere with proper recording. For a reasonable period the higher pay of a new post can be brought into operation whilst the recipient is clearing up the commitments of his old post, and this should be done.

45. A second need is for the careful strategic planning of excavation for a period of years, so far as possible on a regional or even an all-India basis. The Survey is to-day not the only body competent to carry out archaeological excavation. A number of universities has come, or is coming, into the archaeological field. But from the nature of things the Survey will, at any rate for some considerable time, remain the only body

suitably placed for <u>large-scale</u> excavation. The universities, however willing and competent, are tied by teaching-terms which incidentally bar them from making full use of the excavating season. Small-scale excavation comes therefore more readily within their scope.

46. But that need in no way prevent them from participation in all-India or regional planning, and it is urged that specific steps be taken by the Survey to encourage cooperation of this kind. An annual conference between the Survey and the universities concerned would be useful not only in securing a sense of common purpose but would also, no doubt, produce new problems and suggest new ways and means of collaboration. Above all, it would, or should, encourage the idea that scientific excavation is not merely opportunist - on the principle that "Here is a site, let us dig it and hope for the best!" - but is intelligently <u>problem-centred</u>. In other words, the <u>problem</u> comes first, followed by the choice of a site or sites which, for rational reasons, are most likely to solve it. Intelligent planning and collaboration of this kind cannot fail to be of profit for all participants, whether large or small.

47. These are immediate objectives, capable of realisation without delay. But in the long term the Committee is not satisfied that they are enough. Whilst rejecting the proposal that three new Excavation Branches be established in the Survey forthwith, it is emphatically of the opinion that <u>a single Branch capable of large-scale excavation is pitifully inadequate for a country of the size and cultural antiquity of India</u>. When the back-log of excavation-reports has been disposed of, and when something effective is done to ensure the rational development

of problem-centred excavation, then it will be urgently necessary to establish a second Excavations Branch with its own Superintendent and staff capable of large-scale work; both Branches functioning under the Deputy Director General of Exploration and Excavation, and coordinated by him. The establishment of this second Excavations Branch should not be deferred after the second year of the next quinquennium; otherwise in conjunction with the veto on Circle excavation now recommended by the Committee, there will be a widely noticeable falling-off in the Survey's output of original work, and opportunities for training will be unduly reduced. With the advent of the new Branch, neglected places and periods may at last receive something approaching adequate attention: such as the South, and the archaeology of the Historic Period. For example, sites such as Hastinapura in U.P. and Sisupalgarh in Orissa, both with considerable medieval occupations, cry aloud for extensive horizontal excavation to supplement the (very useful) probings which they have already received from the Survey. And the South is full of untouched problems.

48. Lastly, the greatly increased strictness for which the Committee asks in the exaction of excavation-reports from the Survey's own staff must be extended to those universities and other bodies which are licensed for excavation by the Director General under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological ~~Sites and~~ Remains Rules, 1959. Difficulties which have arisen in respect of the conduct and reporting of excavations carried out over a number of years on a site of the highest historical importance by representatives of a well-known university must in no circumstances recur. Under the Rules the Director General is empowered to cancel a licence, and the

Committee regrets that firm action of this nature was not taken long ago in the instance quoted. To ensure the maintenance of standards, it should be an important duty of the Deputy Director of Exploration and Excavation to visit every excavation, whether conducted by the Survey itself or by a licensed institution, <u>at least twice in every season,</u> and to keep in close touch with the preparation of interim and final reports.

49. The strict maintenance of standards, by inspection and otherwise, is the more obviously important when it is recalled that appreciable (if inadequate) sums have been disbursed by the Survey in aid of excavations carried out by universities and other outside-bodies. Between 1957 and 1965 the Survey has on thirty-three occasions subsidised university excavations with grants-in-aid ranging from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 10,000. This very proper procedure places upon the Survey a serious responsibility to ensure that there is no avoidable waste. And in this connection the Committee would draw special attention to one unforgiveable form of waste: the failure to render an adequate report on work done. Attention has been drawn in a previous paragraph to the Survey's own shortcomings in this respect. But in the case of universities, with their teaching-commitments, shortage of staff, and changing personnel, there is particular risk of default. A part of the answer is to include the cost of preparing a report in the total estimated cost of an excavation. This is legitimate and necessary. It cannot be too often insisted that an excavation <u>includes</u> the preparation of a factual report; the whole process of digging and recording is one and indivisible. In the future allocation of grants by the Survey, this should be made quite clear to applicants before an excavation begins.

The eventual cost of printing the report is another matter, calling for separate consideration.

50. IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS. As immediate steps towards the clearing-up of arrears and the prevention of their recurrence, the Committee urges the following:-

(a) In future no Circle shall undertake excavations except in so far as these may be necessary to test the value of a site (generally by a single sounding, which must be fully recorded), or to facilitate necessary conservation. An example of the latter is provided by the clearance of two of the gateways of Adilabad, Delhi; conservation was impossible without preliminary excavation. Such excavations should be carried out only with the authority of the Director General. Otherwise the Circles are more than fully occupied by their primary task of conservation. This recommendation is urged by the Director General and is welcomed by the Committee.

(b) Except for special Projects, such as that provided by the salvage of Nagarjunakonda, excavations within the Survey shall be restricted to the Excavations Branch (or Branches) and the Prehistory Branch. Neither Branch shall be allowed to begin a new project until the report on the previous project has been accepted by the Director General.

(c) Both the Excavations Branch and the Prehistory Branch shall utilize selected university students, through the Survey's School or otherwise.

(d) The complex work of the Excavations Branch demands the immediate appointment of an Assistant Superintendent. (None exists there at present.) The Assistant Superintendent must be able to direct a major excavation in the absence of the Superintendent. He may for example be called upon to organize a special

team brought together to deal with a salvage-operation due to unexpected or accelerated urban or agricultural development. With the growth of population and industry, emergency work of this kind must be allowed for in India as in other countries. Furthermore the Committee recommends the addition of an Administrative Officer Grade II to lighten the routine work of the Branch.

(e) The clearance of back-log should be followed immediately by the establishment of a second Excavations Branch, without which, under the restriction to be imposed upon the Circles, the volume of excavation in India must fall beneath the effective minimum.

(f) Finally and briefly, the Survey's rules for excavation should be:

(1) Choose the problem and work out a progressive plan for its solution.

(2) Concentrate all available resources, making full use of student-assistants.

(3) Prepare interim reports season by season (that is what the monsoon-season is for!), and render promptly, before starting a new project. And see that other excavators, licensed by the Survey, do the same.

Excavation: Special Project

51. Whilst in the foregoing Section the Committee has dealt with the present and future of the Excavations Branch of the Survey, and has proposed a temporary slowing-down of excavation, it would add a more positive proposal on which for a number of reasons it would lay considerable stress.

52. The conclusion of the Nagarjunakonda Project has for the moment released the Survey from such enterprises outside its normal programme. There is, however,

another project of a somewhat unusual kind which, it is hoped, will commend itself as a long-term replacement of the Survey's successful effort at Nagarjunakonda.

53. For a very long time now, the Survey has restricted its excavations almost entirely to prehistoric and protohistoric sites and, in so doing, has immensely lengthened the backward perspective of Indian cultures and civilizations. It has, however, been felt for some time by many scholars, and perhaps by others with a more general interest, that something should at last be done to reveal the archaeological setting of a historic period. The Committee shares this view.

54. The ideal site for a first essay in this neglected field is familiar to everyone. It is Fathpur Sikri. Here, as every schoolboy knows, at a precisely recorded date were concentrated the arts of India in a cosmopolitan setting under one of the greatest and most humane brains of Indian history. A palace-citadel was built and round it a metropolitan city planned. We have no knowledge of that plan. We have no adequate knowledge of the medieval or 16th century plan of <u>any</u> great city in India. We read our medieval and Mughal histories in schools and universities, but of the material environment of those ages, other than temples, mosques and palaces, we know pitifully little.

55. As a starting-point for these wider studies, Fathpur Sikri, with its brief history, is ideal. Its excavation would not require all the meticulous skills of a normal archaeological site. It is not the sort of enterprise to which an Excavations Branch could be profitably anchored for a long term

of years. What is needed primarily is the street-plan of the town, and this could be recovered by persistence combined with average training and experience. But the result - a first class urban street-plan of 1570 - would be something quite new in Indian archaeology and history. And work of this kind, undertaken efficiently at one of the most popular monuments of India as a long-term project, would incidentally be a spectacular attraction. The Committee strongly commends it as a Special Project.

IV. THE PREHISTORY BRANCH

56. This Branch, though concerned primarily with field archaeology, comprises highly specialized studies in which Tertiary and Quaternary geology is liable to play a large and important part. It should therefore be retained as a separate unit under the general control of the Deputy Director General for Exploration and Excavation. Its staff should remain as at present save for the inclusion of one Senior Technical Assistant and two Technical Assistants, in place of three Technical Assistants only. This introduces an element of promotion in accordance with the general policy advocated by the Committee. (See Appendix B.)

V. PRINTING AND PUBLICATION

57. The publications of the Survey are seriously and admittedly in arrears, for reasons not always within the Survey's control, but they have in the past brought considerable credit to India and its archaeology from many parts of the world. Others, of a more evanescent kind, have kept the world at large in touch with the Indian effort and have demonstrated its generally high standards.

58. Nevertheless, in this matter of printing and publication there is still much room for improvement. It is almost inconceivable that the editing of the Survey's publications should be the part-time occupation of an officer already overburdened with more legitimate tasks. Understandably in the circumstances, site-guides in Indian languages and English are quite inadequate for the wide educational purpose which it is their task to fulfil. More scholarly monographs await publication. The two periodicals, Ancient India and Indian Archaeology, which between them present the Survey currently to the world, are behindhand. Worst of all, the standard of printing, particularly of the all-important plates, has reached a new low level, wholly unworthy of modern Indian technology. Indian Archaeology 1961-62, just issued, is in this respect nothing less than deplorable. The sort of reception it will receive abroad can be foreseen.

59. All these defects can be remedied without great difficulty by sensible administrative provision and by the abolition of an entanglement of red tape. They must be so remedied. Briefly, the obstructive factors and their remedies are as follows.

60. In 1945 the post of Superintendent of Publications was created in the Survey, and its first occupant was the present Director General. The excellence of his work, and of that of the carefully chosen printer employed under him, can be seen in the first four or five numbers of <u>Ancient India</u>. In 1950, for reasons not now recoverable, the post fell into abeyance. To-day, as Director General, the former Superintendent of Publications has volunatarily resumed the duties of Editor, with no official assistance whatsoever. In the circumstances, the development or even the maintenance of this vital service can scarcely be expected.

61. The remedy is plain to see. In the Committee's view, it is essential and urgent that a <u>Publications Branch</u> be set up under an officer of the grade of Deputy Director General, with suitable though not extravagant staff. The Committee has in mind the following cadre:-

1.	Deputy Director General (Rs.1300-1600)	..	1
2.	Editor (Rs. 400-950) ..	..	1
3.	Superintendent (Technical) (Rs.450-575)	..	1
4.	Ministerial staff as required.		

The task of this staff will include the collection and editing of <u>Ancient India</u>, <u>Indian Archaeology</u>, Memoirs, a considerable range of important epigraphical publications, <u>Excavation Reports</u> too large for <u>Ancient India</u> (several are now ready or approaching readiness), Guides to buildings and sites (many are required), picture-postcards and transparencies.

62. The qualifications of the new DDGA must include a knowledge of good idiomatic English, bearing in mind that the overseas reputation of the Survey must be based upon its publications in English. He must have

a sound technical knowledge of printing and illustration (not difficult to acquire by a man with the right aptitude). And, not least, he must be an experienced archaeologist and historian. The Editor must also have a thorough technical knowledge of printing and a good knowledge of English, and must be able to help in the make-up of elaborate reports and the supervision of them through the press. Much of the day-to-day dealings with the printers and blockmakers will pass through his hands.

63. The Committee is reluctant to propose the creation of a new senior post at the present time, but has no hesitation in urging this recommendation with all possible emphasis. At stake is the domestic and international reputation of India in a field of cultural knowledge which is expanding and, year by year, attracting an increasing and increasingly intelligent understanding. In this broadening field, well edited and produced publication is essential both for home-education and as a export of the most enlightened and potentially impressive kind.

64. From questions of staff the Committee has turned to the equally important matter of <u>printing</u>. In paragraph 58 above, attention has been drawn to the present unsatisfactory situation in this respect, and further details must now be added

65. The present procedure is as follows. From the point of view of printing, the publications of the Survey fall into three categories:-

<u>Category A</u>: printed, stocked and sold by the Government Manager of Publications; expenditure met from the budget of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. This category includes <u>Epigraphia Indica</u>

(nominally four times a year), Epigraphia Indica - Arabic and Persian Supplement (nominally every second year), and Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy.

Category B: printed at a private or Government press through the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery out of his budget; stocked and sold by the Survey. This category includes Memoirs of the Survey, guide-books in English and Indian languages, Indian Archaeology (nominally annual), and South Indian Inscriptions for which permission was given exceptionally in 1963 to print in a private press because the Madras Government was unable to undertake the work.

Category C: printed in a private press with the approval of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery but from the budget of the Survey. The category includes Ancient India (nominally annual) and the Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum series.

66. The defects in the wholly irrational "system" are many and serious. Brief examples may here suffice. In Category A, two years delay may be expected between the sending in of the manuscript and its publication. In Category B as much as two-and-a-half years have been known to elapse during the search for a printer, before the actual printing has begun; the fantastic delay being due to ignorance, on the part of the Chief Controller's staff and/or on that of a series of selected printers, of the technical requirements of the material. The result of this incident was that for several years no

guide-books were printed. In another instance *as much as six years* were wasted in similar frustrated negotiation, and now, after printing the text, the selected press finds itself unable to print the plates. In the case of *Indian Archaeology*, attention has been drawn in paragraph 65 to the incompetence of another printer chosen by the Chief Controller.

67. Examples need not be multiplied. The present procedure, in which the Chief Controller attempts to control the printing of a highly technical and specialized department, such as the Survey unquestionably is, produce almost unbelieveable delays and inadequacies. These disabilities are inevitable where a large and busy office attempts to deal with matters which lie outside the knowledge and interest of its staff. The whole situation is an example of red tape run riot.

68. The answer is to give the Survey freedom and final decision in the choice of printers, and to include the estimated costs in the Survey's budget, where they will be subject to annual examination with the remainder of the Survey's financial submissions. This is common sense. Only so can a technical department be expected to print expeditiously and to conform with the high standards nowadays demanded all over the world by scientific publication.

The Committee makes this representation with the strongest possible emphasis. Its implementation is essential to the good name of the Archaeological Survey of India.

69. The financial implication of this recommendation is, at the present time, the addition of

approximately Rs. 50,000 to the budget of the Survey and a reduction in that of the Chief Controller of printing and Stationery. At the same time it should be borne in mind that some part of the Survey's publications, notably guides and postcards, will produce income.

70. Another point remains: that of the quality of the paper used for the Survey's publications. The use of a good art-paper is essential for the detailed half-tones upon which so much work of this kind depends. It is probable that at present the solution of this important problem is the allocation to the Survey of a liberal quota of imported art-paper; but a constant effort must be made to secure an equivalent paper from Indian manufacturers, whose skill would appear to be on the upward trend.

VI. SCIENCE AND THE SURVEY

71. Within the past twenty years Science, ranging from chemistry to nuclear physics, has been increasingly used in archaeological research. Today the old gulf between the humanities and the sciences is crossed by a multitude of bridges, and new ones are constantly being built. A continuous awareness of these developments is necessary if the Survey is to hold its own in the international field.

72. Not all of these new scientific aids are closely applicable to Indian problems. The old basic techniques remain, and are not necessarily invalidated or outdated by new devices. But the days have long gone by when contacts between the archaeologist and the scientist were limited to cleaning coins and measuring skulls.

73. The scientific department of the Survey, known as the Chemistry Branch, is not of course unaware of the developing scene. But, without adopting the more abstruse or experimental methods of modern archaeological science, the time has come to enlarge the Branch in several directions.

74. First, its archaic name no longer begins to indicate the scope of its responsibilities. The Committee proposes that in future the Branch be known as the Archaeological Science Laboratory, and its chief officer should be known as the <u>Scientific Director</u> of the Survey.

75. Within this Laboratory, means should be made available forthwith for <u>seven</u> main activities, without prejudice to further development. These are:-

(i) A study of building-materials and techniques, in relation to the processes of time and weather,

and to the effects of agents such as salts and algae. Knowledge of these processes and of their remedies is still incomplete, and much further research is needed.

(ii) A study of metallurgy, with a view both to preservation and to recovering ancient techniques, and even to tracing origins. This must include the spectrochemical analysis of glass, metals and alloys; a very important method not yet available in India.

(iii) A corresponding study of ceramics, both in their technical aspects and with a view to determining sources of materials. This should include the modern method known as "archaeomagnetism": i.e. the magnetic dating of pottery.

(iv) A study of the conservation of organic materials, such as woodwork, ivory and bone, leather, plants.

(v) Soil-analysis and surface or quaternary geology, including technological processes nowadays classified under the term "geochronology". The analysis of soils may show the method of their deposition, whether air-borne or rain-washed, and can give other important information necessary for the reconstruction of climate and environment. Surface geology, naturally of immediate concern in the study of human distribution and environment, is relatively little studied by "conventional" geologists, and a specialist knowledge of it must be available to the archaeologist. Particular subjects under this heading include the study of coast-lines, and of the still-speculative interrelationship of glaciers in the north and pluvials in the south.

(vi) A specialist in zoology is needed to identify in detail the animal bones which are found in nearly every excavation and may throw much light upon the economy of the culture concerned. Apart from the interpretation of individual sites, this information will help to fill some of the major gaps in our present knowledge of the development of animal-domestication in India. For example, when was the camel first used here, with its extensive economic implications? And when was the elephant similarly used? We do not at present know. A skilled and experienced zoologist is required, sooner or later, at every archaeological excavation.

(vii) Equally necessary is a physical anthropologist, for the purpose of identifying, mending and measuring the human bones which are constantly found by archaeological excavators and, scientifically recorded for shape, size, blood-groups, accidents and diseases, will help to reconstruct something of the varying human pattern in India. In the past, the Anthropological Survey has helped from time to time; but commonly several, even many, years have elapsed between the submission of specimens by the Survey and the receipt of the appropriate analyses. This long delay has inevitably divorced the skeletal from the archaeological evidence, and the result is highly unsatisfactory. A trained officer always available in the staff of the Survey itself is the only answer.

76. Whilst submitting these recommendations as immediate needs, the Committee does not for a moment imply that the present programme is indefinitely adequate.

The importance of scientific aids to archaeology increases almost year by year, and new methods must from time to time be considered - and perhaps evolved - by the Survey in consultation with the leading Indian scientists of the day.

77. For this purpose, it is further urged by the Committee that a small Advisory Committee - to be called perhaps the Scientific Advisory Committee for Archaeology- be appointed by the Survey itself for purposes of consultation. Four or five scientists should suffice: it is suggested that they might comprise a geologist, a chemist a physicist, an anatomist, a biologist. They should all be top-ranking specialists, and, it is suggested, the invitation should in first instance be extended to each of them by the Survey for two years only. The S.A. Committee would be a purely departmental one, and it should have no executive powers. It should be sought for its advice alone.

78. No attempt is made here to tabulate the non-gazetted staff of the proposed Scientific Laboratory in detail. But its gazetted nucleus may be tabulated as follows:-

Scientific Director (Rs. 1600-1800)

- Deputy Director (Chemical Conservation) (Rs. 1300-1600)
  - Asst.Director Class I (Laboratory work and training) (Rs. 700-1250)
    - Scientific Officer Class II (Rs. 350-900) Two posts
  - Asstt.Director Class I (Field work & training) (7[illegible]-1250)
    - Scientific Officer Cl. II (Rs. 350-900) Two posts
- Deputy Director (Archaeological Technology and Geochronology) (Rs. 1300-1600)
  - Asst.Director Class I (Geochronology) (Rs. 700-1250)
    - Scientific Officer Cl.II (Rs.350-900) Two posts
  - Asst.Director Class I (Technology & Archaeometry) (Rs.700-1250)
    - Scientific OfficerCl.II. (Rs.350-900) Two posts

Amongst the merits of this suggested scheme are, first, that it will for the first time bring the Survey into immediate contact with modern scientific method and outlook, and secondly that it will provide a reasonable financial prospect for young scientists at a time when commercial science is increasingly attracting the best recruits. Incidentally, the salary proposed for the Scientific Director is that sanctioned for the Assistant Director of the National Museum, which ranks as a scientific post. In view of present-day competition from industry and commerce, no lesser salary is likely to attract and retain a sufficiently qualified candidate.

79. The Committee would like to make it clear that the proposed Laboratory will be in addition to the Central Preservation Laboratory for Indian Museums, the establishment of which has been recommended by Dr. P. Coremans and Dr. H.J. Plenderleith on behalf of UNESCO, as the functions of the two laboratories will be quite distinct from one another.

VII. TRAINING

A. THE SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY and its relationship with the universities

80. Since its foundation in 1959, the Survey's School of Archaeology has acquired a reputation for sound training on a broad basis. The syllabus includes pre-historic Archaeology, Protohistoric and Early Historic Archaeology, Ancient and Medieval Art and Architecture, Museum Methods, Antiquities Laws, Excavation, Exploration, Conservation, Palaeography and Numismatics. The teaching is given by the Director of the School, by other officers of the Survey, and by invited lecturers from outside.

81. In the name of the Government of India, the School awards a Postgraduate Diploma in Archaeology on the results of a 20-months' course with an examination in two parts. Ten students may be accepted for each course, and a stipend of Rs.150 p.m. is given to students not other-wise in receipt of salary. The qualification for admission is a Master's or equivalent Honours Degree of a recognized university in any of the following subjects: Archaeology, Indian History, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Pali and the Prakrits.

82. The committee has considered the work of the School in two main contexts: its own scope and administration, and its relationship with the universities.

83. First, its scope and administration. Whilst in large measure these would appear to be satisfactory, two or three matters require attention. The Committee is not happy about the insistence upon language as a qualification for entry. The primary test should be proficiency in Archaeology and/ or History, whether

Ancient, Medieval or Modern. A first-class archaeologist may conceivably have none of the languages named. Indeed if language be a qualification, a working khowledge of French, German and Russian would be infinitely more useful; experts in Sanskrit, Persian, Pali, etc., are always available for consultation when required. Moreover, if qualifications for the M.A. applicant are specified, so also should be those for the M.Sc. These would be anthropology, Chemistry, or Geology.

84. Every effort should be made during the course to widen the students' geographical and cultural outlook by incorporating lectures on the archaeology of adjacent regions: notably Iran, Iraq, Anatholia, Egypt, and South-East Asia. This will not be easy but must be attempted. Opportunity should be taken from time to time to attach officers of the Survey for a reasonable period (e.g. three months) to the British or other School and equivalent Institutes in Iran, Iraq, Anatolia or Egypt. When conditions permit, it should be possible to send small teams from the Survey to take part in excavations in these overseas territories, as was recently done in the UNESCO salvage-operation in Nubia. Such participation would simultaneously enlarge experience and help to establish friendly international relations on a cultural basis, Furthermore, at relatively small cost, members of the staff of certain of these foreign institutions could probably be persuaded to give lectures in Delhi. The great thing is to avoid, in one way or another, an excessive parochialism in the approach to Indian archaeology, and to make every effort to set the Indian achievement in its international context. This matter is again referred to in section VIII, below.

85. Under modern conditions it is usual and proper to offer a fee to lecturers of university calibre, together with expenses. This practice should now be extended to the School, whether the lectures be given by visitors or by officers of the Survey. A lecture may require very considerable preparation; it may have to be written; it will normally last an hour and will include a second hour for questions and discussion. The sort of fee which the committee has in mind is Rs. 50. for Survey officers, and Rs. 100 for visitors from outside; rates which equate approximately with those of many universities. Furthermore, Survey officers giving approved lectures, whether in the School or elsewhere, should be given Duty-leave for the purpose. In the same way, Duty-leave should be given to officers of the Survey who are invited to attend meetings of university bodies.

86. Whilst agreeing in general principle with the periodical transfer of officers within the Survey, the Committee is of opinion that the Directorship of the School, involving as it does certain special qualifications in administration and teaching, may justify special treatment in this respect, In effect, the Directorship is equivalent to a university professorship, and his post may not be easy to fill at routine intervals from the available officers of the Survey.

87. The Committee observes that a stipend of Rs.150 is paid to the students of the School. Under present-day conditions this would appear to err on the side of parsimony, and a stipend of not less than Rs.200 is proposed.

88. The Committee is convinced of the need for a suitable building in which to teach and to house the essential teaching-collections. The necessary staff for the maintenance of these collections (as Assistant Superintendent and two Technical Assistants, under the D.D.G.A., Explorations and Excavations) is already authorised. There is also a pressing need for a small students' hostel.

89. Turning secondly to the relationship between the School and the universities, the Committee learns that two or more universities have established, or are establishing, Archaeological Diplomas, and there is here perhaps a little danger of a sense of rivalry or duplication between the universities and the Survey. In fact, the Survey's Diploma and those of the universities differ largely in aims and content. The university diplomas are necessarily set mainly within a normal academic framework, amplified by such field-training as that framework can admit. The Survey's diploma, though inevitably and rightly possessing appreciable academic aspects, is first and foremost designed to supply the would- be professional archaeologist with the technological theory and experience which the Survey alone is in a position to offer the young student on an adequate scale. It is in this sense a Professional Diploma, and might advisedly be known as such. The School is the only place in India where whole-time excavators, conservators, epigraphists, and archæological scientists can combine to give the student a comprehensive picture of the needs and methods of modern professional archaeology. This is not in any way to belittle the efforts which are being made increasingly by the universities to develop the undoubtedly increasing interest in

archaeology. There is much that they can still do on the more academic side to advance special studies and to ensure a general background of technical understanding. But no university has, or can expect to have, the staff or experience available in the Survey for the over-all training needed now-a-days for an increasingly complex discipline. There is no real rivalry between the Survey and the universities in this matter.

B. TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING WITHIN THE SURVEY

90. When the post of Engineer was first introduced into the Survey, as part of the very desirable policy of making the Survey self-sufficient in its all-important and highly specialised task of conservation, a training-school of conservation was tried out experimentally and was, within its pioneer-limits, successful. This course, like one or two others which succeeded it, included lectures on theory, practical experiments, and visits to monuments to demonstrate "good" and "bad" examples.

91. Today, with the development of techniques and the growing members of the Survey's technical staff, the regular resumption and development of this procedure has become an urgent necessity. Periodical courses, held not less than once a year and lasting for about three weeks, should be carefully organized primarily for the benefit of the Survey's Engineers and Conservation Assistants but also including selected junior officers, together with representatives of the State Departments of archaeology. When possible, the visit of a representative of one of the major foreign conservation departments

might be arranged to coincide with the course, as a means of ensuring contact with developing international standards.

92. Whether or nor it be possible to arrange such visitation, it is important that regular provision be made to attach a selected Engineer from the Survey to a foreign government department of conservation (such as that of Holland or the U.K.) for a period of something like three months. Such attachment would refresh old methods and add new ones, and should at the same time serve as a personal stimulus to the Engineer selected.

VIII. INDIAN SCHOOLS OF ARCHAEOLOGY ABROAD

93. In the preceding section (paragraph 84) it has been stated that Indian archaeology must be studied in its wider context and that the students of the school of Archaeology should also receive every year a series of lectures on the archaeology of countries or regions such as Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Anatolia, Central Asia and South-East Asia. The question is how best to achieve this objective.

94. The Committee has considered the matter in all its aspects and is firmly of the view that neither the spasmodic sending of Indian archaeological missions abroad nor the inviting of lecturers from foreign countries will wholly solve the problem, useful though these measures be. It is indeed high time that India had her own specialists in the archaeology of the above-mentioned countries so that, with their first-hand knowledge of the subject, they can interpret satisfactorily the broader cultural environment of India in the past. The Committee, therefore, urges upon Government as a long-term measure the establishment of an Indian School of Archaeology in each of the above-mentioned countries, more or less on the same lines as those of the British/American/German/French Schools or Institutes already operating in these countries. Incidentally, experience shows that these schools abroad, when efficiently conducted, rapidly become in effect cultural embassies unembarassed by political undertones.

95. It is further recommended that each School should be headed by an officer (to be called the Director) of the status of a Deputy Director General of the Archaeological Survey, but should be allowed to rise

to that of a Joint Director General as his turn for promotion comes round. This last point is important, for it is the intention of the Committee that the Director shall devote himself to specialization in his particular branch without temptation to seek other more lucrative posts in the Survey. At each School there should be another officer (to be called an Assistant Director) who might, to begin with, be of the status of an Assistant Superintendent but should receive his promotions in situ.

96. The Directors/Assistant Directors would undertake excavation and other research work in the Archaeology of the countries concerned and regularly publish their results. They should also come to India for a period of 3-4 months every year to deliver lectures at the Survey's School of Archaeology at New Delhi and at various universities in India as required.

97. The countries in which the Schools should be established have been mentioned paragraph 94 above. If the economic situation permits only a limited beginning, a start should be made with Iran and Iraq.

IX. THE SURVEY AND THE UNIVERSITIES

98. At more than one point in this Report, reference is made to relationships between the Survey and those universities which from time to time undertake archaeological excavation. During the last five years, 15 Universities or Research Institutes have, between themselves, undertaken the eexcavation of 31 sites, including 8 sites of national importance for which licenses were given to 7 universities. It is hoped that, as time goes by, the Universities will be able to develop their resources so as to participate, more energetically, in the programme of excavations and in tackling the academic problems connected with archæology. This would involve a closer collaboration between the Survey and the Universities; so that problems may be formulated in mutual consultation and that concerted attempts may be made to solve them in a working partnership.

99. It is also to be hoped that, alongside the academic growth which may fairly be expected, the aid available from the Survey may substantially increase. During the period 1960 to 1965, the total amount given by the Survey in aid amounted to Rs. 1.43 lakhs (including a sum of Rs. 37,500, distributed amongst seven institutions in 1964-65); not very much, it must be admitted, for the whole of India, But it may be welcomed as a sign.

100. Meanwhile certain points have arisen which the Committee now submits for the favour of consideration. The first arises from the fact that the Universities have been finding the conditions attached to the grants unduly restrictive, especially the rule that any portion of a grant not utilised during the financial year in which it

was sanctioned must be refunded to the Government of India. Since the end of the financial year comes before the end of the excavation season, it will readily be realised that difficulty is liable to arise under this head. The solution is twofold: that application be made for a grant or its renewal before the beginning of the financial year in which expenditure is to be incurred, and that provisional sanction be accorded by Government so that work can continue unabated at the beginning of the new financial year. If there is a general liberalisation of the terms of the grant, the Universities would be able to utilise a part of it for the preparation of their Reports, which are an integral and indivisible part of excavation. Provision of this kind is particularly necessary in the case of universities, which are necessarily restricted in their archaeological fieldwork by the incidence of terms. (See also paragraph 39, above)

101. Further, it may be hoped that the new order, issued for a trial-period to the Survey by the Ministry in September, 1964, that in future applications from non-Government agencies such as universities for permission to excavate on unprotected sites must be channelled through the appropriate State Government to the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology will not be sustained if the trial indicates failure or delay in transmission. The previous procedure of direct application to the Central Advisory Board has worked well and expeditiously, and the intervention of a "middle man" is regretted. The result will be observed with interest and some apprehension.

102. The Committee further recommends that the Survey may institute two Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 500 p.m. each. These Fellowships would enable the research scholars and young Lecturers in the Universities to utilise the facilities of practical work available with the Survey, and also provide an opportunity to the younger scholars employed by the Survey to conduct research work at the Universities. Each of these Fellowships should be tenable normally for a period of one year, with the possibility of an extension not exceeding 12 months.

103. The establishment of a reference and a Documentation Centre at the Headquarters of the Survey has been suggested elsewhere. It is hoped that this important service may enable the Universities further to improve their academic work. (see also paragraphs 45-6, 48-9 and 89.)

X. THE STATES AND ARCHAEOLOGY

104. Under the constitution (January,26,1950), the Union retained full responsibility for ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared by Parliament to be of national importance; whilst the States could assume responsibility for ancient and historical monuments, other than those declared by Parliament to be of national importance. Archaeological sites and remains, other than those declared by Parliament to be of national importance, being on the concurrent list can be looked after by the States subject to any law framed by Parliament.

105. This ordinance implied, but did not instruct, that the States should set up departments of archaeology. Accordingly, under some pressure from the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology and from the Government of India, all States other than Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territories have set up such departments, though several of these appear to exist in little more than name. Except in Bihar, Madras and the Union Territories, there are now also State Archaeological Acts, generally based on the Central Act of 1958.

106. The Central Government has not been asked to advise the States in these matters, nor is such consultation obligatory.

107. On the other hand, the Central Government may, and does, give grants-in-aid to the State Governments for (i) carrying out excavations approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, and (ii) the conservation of monuments, to the extent of 50 per cent. Further, grants-in-aid are available for the preservation of monuments formerly Centrally-

protected but now de-protected and taken over by the State Governments.

108. In practice, this arrangement has not been a success. State Governments have on occasion taken up grants for excavation, which may be relatively sensational, but they have shown little active interest in Conservation. What conservation has been carried out is said to be, in some cases at least, unfortunate. With rare exceptions the State Governments have shown little understanding of their archaeological functions and, again with rare exceptions, their archaeological staffs are inadequately trained and competent.

109. The remedy for this unhappy situation is hard to see. Relationships between the States and the Centre may easily and understandably be sensitive. Excavation presents no real problem; here the Survey generally has sufficient powers if they are firmly applied. But the more urgent problem of conservation is something of a dilemma; either a monument protected by a state Government is neglected and may eventually suffer a natural death, or its conservation may be undertaken without skill, knowledge or taste so that the cure is worse than the disease. An example of the latter alternative can be seen at Bhubaneswar in Orissa, where, amongst the splendid temples which give the place its distinction, were three small temples in ruins which were never protected by the Centre. One of them has, as the Committee is informed, been crudely and in unsightly fashion put together by the State Department of Archaeology with the aid of a quantity of new masonry whilst much of the old masonry lies round about; the other two await their fate.

110. Here, in the present state of the law, there would appear to be only one legal remedy; namely, for the Centre to assume control of the two temples in question. And it is to be feared that in other cases two this sort of action is at present the only effective way out. This may in some sense seem something of a retrograde step at a time when effort is being made to lighten the Centre. But let it be said again that a total of 3,500 Centrally-protected monuments is astonishingly small for a country of the size and cultural achievement of India. The resumption of Central control in the case of a selection of those which in the first flush of enthusiasm were deprotected would involve something less than a hundred monuments in all. Numerically the problem is not serious; but the ill-judged "restoration" of even a few monuments up and down the country is a set-back to years of careful and laborious improvement in the art (and science) of conservation.

111. An example of those instances where de-protection by the Central Government may be thought to have been somewhat unduly hasty has come to the notice of the Committee on its visit to the State Department of Archaeology at Hyderabad. Here the famous group of Qutb Shahi tombs at Golconda - a group which presents unusual and indeed almost unique features - have been de-protected by the Centre and is (in March, 1965) on the point of being taken over by the State. Inspection of the headquarters of the State Department showed a relatively immense ministerial staff, but, on the Director's evidence, a negligible technical staff (two Assistants were mentioned including one for excavation) and a current budget allocation of Rs. 8,000 only for conservation: In discussing the future of the Qutb Shahi

tombs, the Director harped upon the need for a garden and a rest-house but, in answer to questions, appeared to have no understanding of his responsibilities in conservation. The impression was that his primary aim was display rather than honest professional work. It is understood that this unprofessional attitude is not restricted to one State.

112. The remedy in this instance would have been for the Centre to have retained control over the Qutb Shahi tombs which are, on any showing, of undoubted national importance. As things are, the situation can only be watched closely, to ensure that neither neglect nor improper conservation is allowed to imperil the future of these buildings. Once again, the possibility of a resumption of Central control must be envisaged.

113. It may on the other hand be hoped that, in return for grants for the Centre towards the costs of conservation, States may be moved to seek advice from the Survey in regard to ways and means. Such help would be readily available, and it would be no derogation on the part of the State Department to seek it.

114. In general, the Committee ventures to appeal for a special effort to secure good personal relations between the Survey and the State Departments. It may be that at the present time, on occasion, there is a slight tendency on the part of the Survey to regard the State Departments as "poor relations." Of such an attitude it is very easy for the State Departments to become uneasily aware. The committee urges that the Circles and Branches of the Survey should maintain constant and friendly contact with the State Departments, that their officers should meet the State officers frequently, should share their problems and discuss solutions of them. Abrupt formal letters are no substitute for amiable personal interchange of this kind.

XI. THE SURVEY'S LIBRARIES

115. The Survey's Libraries comprise the Central Archaeological Library at the Headquarters in New Delhi, and 13 Libraries attached to subordinate offices: one each for the Museums, Chemistry, Epigraphy, and Exploration and Excavation Branches, and one each for 9 Circles. To these should be added an additional Library for the new Circle envisaged by the Committee. The proposed Delhi Circle will of course use the Central Library.

116. The Central Library contains 60,000 books with an average annual intake of 2000 books and 500 periodicals. The average number of readers per day is 10, excluding students of the Survey's School, but at present there are no proper facilities for readers, and it is perhaps surprising that in the circumstances so many readers find their way in. It is worthy of note that the Central Library is widely used by university teachers and research staffs.

117. In the Branch and Circle Libraries the total number of books approaches 1,00,000. This is a considerable and growing total, and it is important that, amongst his duties, the Librarian in charge of the Central Archaeological Library shall include the General supervision of all Circle and Branch Libraries to ensure uniformity of methods and standards. In the experience of the Committee there is room for mich improvement in this matter.

118. To these considerable responsibilities, the Committee regards it as essential to add a documentation wing, particulars of which are outlined in para 144. At the same time it urges that the whole Library Service of the Survey be more closely coordinated and integrated than at present, with a suitably graded and unitary staff.

119. At the present time the Survey's Library staffs are as follows:

(i) At the Central Archaeological Library:

1 Librarian Class II (Rs.350-900)
3 Assistant Librarians Grade I (210-425)
3 Assistant Librarians Grade II(Rs.150-320)

(ii) At the 13 Branch and Circle Libraries:

13 Assistant Librarians Grade I (Rs.210-425)

120. With the growth of the Survey and its Libraries, the Committee holds the view that these staffs are inadequate to cope with the widely dispersed needs of the Survey's Library Service, coupled with the now-outstanding value of the Central Archaeological Library. Accordingly it recommends the following:

1 Librarian, Class I Senior Scale (Rs.700-1250)
(This officer shall be responsible for the Central Archaeological Library but also hold over-all charge of all the Survey's Libraries)
1. Deputy Librarian, Class I Junior Scale (Rs.400-950)
2 Assistant Librarians in Class II (Rs. 350-900)

16 Library Assistants Grade I (Rs.210-425)
3 Library Assistants Grade II (Rs.150-320)

To these for the Documentation Wing should be added,

1 Assistant Superintendent (replacing the existing Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Atlas Project)

2 Technical Assistants (Rs.210-425)

121. It is recommended that the following qualifications be prescribed for the various gardes of posts:

(a) Librarian, Deputy Librarian and Assistant Librarians - at least a second class M.A. degree in History or Archaeology, and at least a second class Diploma or Degree in Librarianship; with a minimum of 10 years', 5 years' and 2 years' practival experience for the three grades respectively.

(b) Library Assistants, Grade I -

At least a second class Bachelor's degree and a Certificate in Librarianship.

122. Furthermore, members of the Library staffs should be encouraged to learn foreign languages. Such of them as pass an appropriate examination may be given a suitable cash award. They would be called upon subsequently to prepare English summaries of books and reports published in the language concerned. The most useful languages would be French, German and Russian.

XII. THE SURVEY'S MUSEUMS

123. In March, 1965, fourteen Museums are administered by the Survey, and a total of 22 is envisaged. These figures exclude the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, which will very shortly be removed from the control of the Survey on the reorganization of that Museum as an independent institution.

124. The staff of the Museums Branch consists of a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, 4 Junior Keepers Class II, and 11 Curators. When the additional Site Museums come into operation, 5 more Junior Keepers Class II and 2 more Curators will be required. The resultant total of 9 Junior Keepers Class II and 13 Curators will establish the proportion of 4-to-6 as between the higher and lower posts in accordance with the principle which the Committee urges in the case of all such technical assistants in order to ensure a reasonable flow of advancement and so to avoid stagnation.

125. The Museums have previously come under the over-all supervision (at any rate nominally) of the Deputy Director General of Explorations, Excavations and Museums. In fact this special responsibility has been directly shared by the Director General himself, who has found it convenient to include the Museums in his tours. The Committee is informed, and accepts the information, that this arrangement works satisfactorily and usefully relieves the Deputy Director General in question of some part of his multiple functions, which under the Committee's proposals will be appreciably increased in respect of exploration.

126. Under the Director General the Museums Branch will, it is proposed, be administered by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Museums Branch. These posts are for the moment attached to the Indian Museum but will shortly revert to the Survey for all purposes and should properly be established at Headquarters-directly under the Director General. Either the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent will normally be on tour in connection with the supervision of the Survey's existing Site-Museums and the preparation of new ones. In the Committee's view this makes a thoroughly workable and tidy arrangement.

127. In view of the considerable qualifications and administrative ability required of the Superintendent (Museums), combined with the unlikelihood of his further advancement in the Survey, the Committee recommends that he receive a compensatory allowance of Rs. 100 after five years of approved service.

128. The Committee would add a minor comment on museum-policy. Site-Museums are an important addition to sites which are themselves of instructional interest, sites such as Delhi Fort, Sarnath, Nalanda or Sanchi. But a Site-Museum difficult of access and situated half a mile from a site of which nothing can be seen above ground is almost valueless. The site in question is Kondapur in Andhra Pradesh, where a Curator of the Survey has been at some pains to arrange a Site-Museum which very few people are likely ever to visit. It is essential that a site be worthy of its site-museum.

129. For salary-scales, see Appendix B.

XIII. THE SURVEY'S GARDENS

130. Till 1947 the archaeological gardens in Delhi were maintained by the Central Public Works Department. In order to effect improvement to them and to co-ordinate them with the monuments the post of a garden Superintendent(class II, Rs.500-600) was created in that year. Simultaneously the post of an Assistant Garden Superintendent (also ClassII, Rs.250-300) was sanctioned for the Agra gardens, till then maintained by the State Government. As, however, the actual transfer of the Agra gardens took place only in 1955, both the officers functioned at Delhi till that year. The post of Garden Superintendent was upgraded to Senior ClassI in 1956.

131. In 1958 and 1960 two more posts of Assistant Garden Superintendent were added to the cadre, so that the Garden Superintendent could be relieved of his day-to-day work in the gardens. Thus, under the Superintendent (Rs.700-1250), who, with his headquarters at Agra (from 1958), is in overall charge of the Branch there are 3 Assistant Garden Superintendents (Rs.350-800), each in charge of a zone, North-Western (Delhi), Northern (Agra) and Southern(Mysore), and each controlling an expenditure ranging from Rs.4.25 to 6.58 lakhs. The technical staff comprises 1 Senior Horticultural Assistant (Rs.325-575), 2 Horticultural Assistants in Grade I (Rs.210-425) and 14 in Grade II (Rs.150-240) including 5 in the work-charged establishment.

132. The Committee has noted with satisfaction, that as a result of the devoted effort of the staff, there has been an appreciable improvement in the quality and the extent of the gardens. An artistically laid-out garden not only throws into relief the beauty of the monuments but also provides an added attraction to tourists. It therefore recommends that steps be taken

to strengthen the Branch, and to attract to it competent, technically qualified staff, which can look forward to reasonable opportunities of promotion.

133. With this aim in view, the following changes in the cadre are suggested:-

(a) The Superintendent of the Gardens Branch be given a special pay of Rs.100 p.m., after completing 5 years of service, since no other avenue of promotion is open to him;

(b) The Assistant Superintendents should be officers of Class I (junior scale), instead of Class II Considering the vastness of the territory over which they are expected to exercise supervision, and the large amount of money whose expenditure they control the proposed improvement in their status would only be reasonable. They would thus enjoy a position similar to the Assistant Superintendents of Circles; and

(c) Instead of the existing 17 posts of Horticultural Assistants in three grades, there should be 7 Senior Horticultural Assistants in the Grade Rs. 325-575 (2 in each zone, and 1 at the Headquarters of the Branch) and 12 Horticultural Assistants in the grade Rs.210-425 (4 in each Zone). The existing grade III (Rs.150-240), and the practice of having posts on work-charged establishment should be abolished.

When a sufficient number of new gardens accrues, a fourth zone, with a similar staff, may have to be established.

134. As desired by the Ministry of Education, the Committee noted the proposal of Shri K.N. Bahl regarding the establishment of an organisation in the Ministry to take charge of all the Central Government gardens. The committee felt that the consideration of such a proposal was beyond the scope of its work. However, it is of the opinion that the gardens attached to the protected monuments and forming an integral part of them must continue to remain under the charge of the Archaeological Survey.

XIV. EPIGRAPHY

135. No major recommendation is made in respect of the Epigraphy Branch of the Survey, but a number of minor (though not negligible) points arise.

136. First, the Branch should be integrated by the inclusion of the Superintendent of the Arabic and Persian Section with the remainder of the Branch under the Government Epigraphist, who holds over-all responsibility for the whole Branch. At present this Superintendent is stationed by himself at Nagpur, which has nothing whatever to recommend it for a post of the kind. There are no library-facilities there and no fellow-scholars with whom problems can be discussed.

137. The ideal location for an integrated Epigraphy Branch would be Hyderabad, where there are both scholars and libraries. Failing a move of the whole Branch to Hyderabad, The Superintendent of the Arabic and Persian Section would be most suitably stationed at Delhi, which is the natural focus of his particular material. At all costs he must be removed from the isolation af Nagpur.

138. The extent and importance of the Arabic and Persian material demands that an Assistant Superintendent be added to the staff of the Section.

139. In view of the specialized nature of his work, the Superintendent of Arabic and Persian studies cannot hope to become Government Epigraphist of India. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that he be given compensatory special pay of Rs. 100 after five years of approved service in his grade.

140. Over the years, the publications of the Branch have grown on a somewhat irrational plan. They consist of the following:-

(i) Epigraphia India

(ii) Epigraphia Indica(Arabic and Persian supplement)

(iii) Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy

(iv) Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum

(v) South Indian Inscriptions (Text) Series

After consultation, the Committee recommends that this clumsy system be drastically modified, and that in future the Survey's epigraphical publications should consist of :

(i) Epigraphia Indica, annual volumes to be issued in quarterly parts; one part in each volume to be devoted to Arabic and Persian inscriptions. The annual collection of inscriptions will be included in these parts as supplements. European epigraphs should also find a place here.

(ii) Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, absorbing the South Indian Inscriptions (Text) Series and including Arabic, Persian and European inscriptions.

This simplification will conduce both to easy reference and to economy.

XV. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS, AND DOCUMENTATION

141. In 1956 a project was launched to prepare a comprehensive series of maps illustrating the distribution of the principal archaeological industries, cultures or phases of India from prehistoric times to the middle ages. An assistant Superintendent, who had been an excellent draftsman, was detailed to carry out the task.

142. The project was inadequately worked out. In the grouping of his material preparatory to mapping the officer accepted attributions of varying date and authority, with the result that some of the groups have no scientific validity. Moreover, a majority of the maps are on far too small a scale for accurate localization; on some of them a single symbol might cover 50 miles of country! Nor was any clear decision made as to the nature of the maps to be used, whether political, orographical or Physiographical. Briefly, the scheme was basically unscientific, and none of the maps can be published.

143. Some part, however, of the work so painstakingly done is likely to be of lasting use. In collecting his materials, the Officer has been at pains to ascertain the map-coordinates of all known sites. These can therefore now be recorded on sufficiently large-scale maps, and should be so recorded. A numbered spot on the map should correspond with a number on the appropriate reference slip, thus appreciably lightening the labours of future investigators.

144. Of more importance, the information on the reference-slips should now be transferred to cards and should thereafter be incorporated in a Documentation Wing

which, the Committee urges, should be set up at the Central Archaeological Library.

145. This Documentation Wing is an essential feature of every comprehensive archaeological library In addition to the card-index of sites and "finds," it should include an over-all card-catalogue of photographs and of plans, elevations, drawn sections, and the like throughout the Survey.

146. This is a whole-time, continuous task, but one of great value to the Survey itself and to research-workers outside the Survey. It should be entrusted to an Assistant Superintendent in charge of Documentation. This officer, whose post would replace that of the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Atlas Project and would not therefore involve an addition to the Survey's establishment, should be essentially an archaeologist but should take an evening course of documentation at the National Archives of India or elsewhere. He should be Assisted by 2 Technical Assistants (Rs.210-425).

XVI. THE TEMPLE SURVEY PROJECT

147. Since 1955 two superintendents, with necessary staff have been engaged upon an architectural and iconographical survey of temples, One of them has worked from Bhopal, the other from Madras; and between them they have gradually accumulated a valuable collection of original plans and photographs. Recently a scholarly volume by K.R.Srinivasan, Deputy Director General of Archaeology (Administration), has been published on Cave-Temples of the Pallavas, the first printed outcome of the Project.

148. All this is admirable and must be continued. In the course of the last ten years, most of the important groups of temples in Central and South India have already been surveyed. But as a matter of high urgency the further survey of the temples should be shared with, or supplemented by, a survey which cannot waid. Most of the temples are indeed secured either by continuing usage or by the Survey's protection. So too are the famous forts of India, which have been suggested also as a suitable subject for survey, as indeed they are. The forts, however, can await their turn, without risk.

149. But there is no doubt in the minds of the Committee that the highest possible priority attaches today, in india as in many other countries, to a record of selected domestic architecture. The ancient houses of India, often wholly or partly of timber, and often deisplaying the superb craftsmanship for which India is known throughout the world, are disappearing daily. It is fair to prophecy that in ten years it will be too late to record some of the finest examples, whether

singly or in groups. The face of India is changing at an unprecedented pace. Let us at least preserve some worthy record of it. These houses of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th-centuries cannot, or will not, wait.

150. Here there is a very proper and a very, very urgent task for the Survey. Let it enlarge its Temple Survey into a Building Survey, and get to work without delay upon the record of carefully chosen domestic buildings, typical of their various environments. The matter is one in which the Director General might himself give a personal lead. Let him go to places like Ahmadabad, Aurangabad, Madras, Delhi itself and, in consultation, select good or typical examples and set his surveyors and photographers to work upon them: producing plans, elevtations, details of carpentry and carving, abundant photographs (some in colour) showing houses and shops individually and in their setting. This project is urgent and of the highest importance.

XVII. LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATION

(i) Location of Headquarters and Branches

151. A recommendation is made (paragraphs 154-6) that the construction of a suitable building for he Headquarters of the Survey be given a high priority. The Committee has carefully considered the question of a suitable location for this building of the Headquarters, and is of the opinion that it should be constructed near the site of the new University building in South Delhi. It is essential that the Headquarters should continue to remain at Delhi for a variety of reasons. The Central Archaeological Library, the Antiquities Collection and the teaching collection of the School of Archaeology, are frequently utilized by the Universities. If these facilities are no longer available at Delhi, where the National Archives and the National Museum are also situated serious inconvenience will be caused to scholars. Distinguished scholars from abroad, who frequently come to Delhi, are often invited to deliver lectures at the School of Archaeology. A large majorty of foreign tourists and distinguished visitors who come to India visit the monuments at Delhi and Agra. It is desirable that the Headquarters should be able to exercise a close supervision over the maintenance of these monuments. And, finally, if the Director General is to act as the principal adviser of the Minister in matters connected with Archaeology, which is happily evoking an increasing public interest, he should be available for constant and immediate consultation.

152. The committee recommends that the proposed Science Laboratory of the Survey be established at Dehra Dun, and the existing Excavations Branch be also located at the same place. The Prehistory Branch should be moved to Poona, where it can work in close collaboration with the Deccan College.

153. It has already been recommended (paragraph 137) that the office of the Government Epigraphist and that of the Superintendent of Arabic and Persian Inscriptions be brought together and located at Hyderabad. The second Excavations Branch, when constituted, may also be located in that city. The facilities of a number of excellent libraries, of Osmania University, and of the Regional Research Laboratory, would enable the Survey to Establish there a strong unit in South India.

(ii) Accommodation

154. Throughout India the accommodation in which the Survey carries out its manifold task in unsatisfactory and is in some cases quite unsuitable. Elderly residential buildings, some of them approaching collapse, have to be utilized, and rising land-values discourage owners from adequate maintenance. Moreover in the more remote districts, such as Ajanta, it is difficult or impossible for Class III and Class IV staff to find any sort of living-accommodation with in reasonable range. Such difficulty is not conducive to efficiency.

155. At new Delhi the Headquarters of the Survey is packed into a "temporary" museum-building erected over a quarter of a century ago and possessing no suitable facilities. The accommodation is wholly unworthy of one of the greatest national archaeological departments in the world.

156. The Committee accordingly urges that a high priority be given to the proper housing of the Survey's headquarters. This must be designed to contain the following provision:-

i. Office accommodation for the Director General.

ii. Ditto for the Joint Director General.

iii. Ditto for 4 Deputy Directors General (Administration, Monuments, Exploration and Excavation, and Publications)

iv. Ditto for the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Museums Branch.

v. Accommodation for the Central Archaeological Library, including provision for documentation.

vi. A library Reading Room for not less than 30 students or other research-workers.

vii. Accommodation for the Survey's Schhol of Archaeology.

viii. Accommodation for the Survey's teaching-collections.

ix. At Headquarters or in the close vicinity, hostel-accommodation for 20 students.

x. At Dehra Dun suitable accommodation must be provided for the laboratories now proposed. The present accommodation is in any case quite inadequate.

157. A substantially uniform design should be prepared for a Circle Headquarters, including offices, library and workshops. It is a matter for investigation whether these headquarters should be erected by the Survey or by the C.P.W.D. Let it be repeated that in several instances this new provision is an urgent necessity.

158. At Ajanta the provision of a small working laboratory, with accommodation for the archaeological Chemist and his assistants, is long overdue. It has now been urged by the UNESCO _Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance India Programme_, Paris, February 1965.

159. Elsewhere in similarly remote places where existing accommodation is not available, accommodation should be supplied for permanent Junior staff as required.

XVIII. STAFF SALARIES: TECHNICAL GRADES

160. In a technical department there is not infrequently a recurring difficulty in respect of lower-grade technical posts: that of securing an adequate future for those who enter them. The inevitable consequence is either a lack of suitable candidates, or early resignation, or increasing dissatisfaction and inefficiency.

161. In the Survey such posts are those of Engineers, Conservation Asssistants, Surveyors, Photographers, Librarians, and Museum Curators. All these posts are vital to the efficiency of the Survey, but all of them are likely to be "dead ends" and to offer inadequate opportunities for an enterprising man.

162. The Committee has accordingly given much attention to this matter and now offers certain recommendations.

163. A list of the posts concerned, with the number at present authorised and the number advised in this Report, is included in Appendix B, at the end of the Report. The principle upon which the posts are graded is that of ensuring to each category a reasonable range of promotion, on the principle of 40:60, or four higher posts to six lower ones. In this fasion for the first time the lower technical posts have something of a future in front of them. It is hoped and expected that this will induce more candidates to apply and will result in retaining those who are appointed. Incidentally, low grades which have failed even to attract candidates have been dropped.

164. With the growing competition of industrial and other non-Governmental openings, these various measures are essential for the efficiency of the Survey.

At present the situation is grave. Something like half the essential posts of Engineer, for example, are vacant, and the work of conservation is inevitably in arrears. The scales now proposed have been very carefully considered by the Committee, and are offered as the only likely remedy.

165. Similarly, the posts of Photographer and Librarian have been graded to provide something of a career in each category, and at the same time to give the top man a status which he will be expected to use for the benefit of his category throughout the Survey. The Librarian, for example, will be expected to inspect Branch and Circle Libraries at reasonably frequent intervals, to ensure the maintenance of catalogues and indexes on the prescribed basis, and to check, with the Superintendent concerned, the quantity and quality of the intake. In these matters alone - and much the same things applies to other categories - there is ample room for improvement by a greater measure of centralised control.

166. From the lists in Appendix B the posts in the proposed Science Laboratory and the Publications Branch are omitted. The gazetted science posts are tabulated in the appropriate section of the Report, and the junior posts are for further consideration as the new Laboratory takes shape. The lists also omit such posts as Caretakers, Foremen, etc., whose strength will vary according to needs.

XIX. ADMINISTRATION AND RECRUITMENT

(i) Higher Administration

A. The Director General of Archaeology in India

167. The Director General is the principal adviser of the Ministry of Education and the Government in all matters relating to archaeology and, in particular, to all monuments and sites protected by the Central Government. The Committee understands that in recent years his post has been upgraded to the level of a Joint Secretary of a Ministry of the Government of India. This is as it should be; but something more remains to be done if we are to invest the high and responsible office of the Director General with the authority which he should have for the speedy and effective discharge of his duties. Public interest in archaeology is happily on the increase in this country, and there are frequent references to the work of the Survey, its achievements and its lapses, on the floor of the legislatures and in the press. In this respect also the Director General is answerable to the public through the relevant Ministry.

168. Furthermore, the Director General should have complete freedom to create posts of lower cadre and to re-allocate expenditure within the broad framework of the budget allocation.

169. On all grounds the Committee is strongly of the opinion that the Director General should now be ex officio a Joint Secretary of the Government of India, with appropriate power and authority. He should be able to take up and discuss matters that concern his Department with the Secretary of his own Ministry, and with the Minister himself if and when necessary, as well as

with other relevant Ministries. In other words, the Archaeological Survey of India should be treated, for purposes of archaeological administration, as a wing of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Education.

170. The Committee has observed a tendency for the Director General to be overloaded with administrative duties. The tendency relates less to routine administration - for which he has the assistance of a Deputy Director General (Administration) and four Grade II officers - than to certain of the major technical activities of the Survey. Publication, for example, rests at present almost entirely upon his shoulders, and in several departments of the Survey there is no organized chain of responsibility such as would relieve him of much detailed routine work. The result is that he is unable to devote any adequate proportion of his time to personal contact with the work and personnel of the Survey in all parts of India. For example, in the years 1963 and 1964 he was able to spend only an average of 108 days a year on tour; a proportion quite inadequate if he is in fact to direct and shape the Survey throughout India, as is his proper function. Experience has shown that a Director General must spend not less than half his time on tour; and that his own inspections must be supplemented systematically by specialized departmental heads who are themselves, in their various categories, qualified to control their departments in first instance throughout the Survey.

171. Accordingly the Committee has offered recommendations designed to remedy these defects: to strengthen the position of the Director General as primarily a leading scholar and technical Director in the world of Indian learning.

B. The Joint Director General

172. This officer must be in a position to represent the Director General in every official capacity, and so to release him for touring and, generally, for closer contact with the Survey throughout India. A plea from the Director General for the appointment of a second Joint D.G.A. has not been accepted by the Committee. But his proposal emphasises the necessity for very careful choice in the appointment of the Joint D.G.A.; seniority alone is no adequate qualification for this important post. In addition to a capacity to present the views and intentions of the Director General in a convincing fashion, he must be able to contribute to them in consultation.

173. To bring the post into line with the senior administrative grades of the other Central Services Class I, its salary should be raised to Rs.1800-2000.

C. The Deputy Director Generals

174. These are three in number and it is urged that a fourth be added. Upon them devolves the task of coordinating the main activities of the Survey. They are as follows:-

(i) D.D.G.A. (Administration), who is, under the Director General, the principal administrative officer of the Survey.

(ii) D.D.G.A. (Monuments), who deals with all matters relating to the protection of monuments and related matters. It is strongly recommended that his duties should be extended to ensure that all Circles have

a complete and fully documented list of protected (and de-protected) monuments within their territories; and that all Circles possess site-plans of all their protected (and de-protected) monuments, clearly showing the boundaries of the protected areas. It is to be feared that there are at present many deficiencies in these two vitally important matters.

(iii) D.D.G.A. (Exploration & Excavation), who is responsible for collating and considering in first instance all proposals for exploration and excavation from within the Survey and for examining carefully all proposals for excavation from outside bodies, in preparation for consideration by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board. The latter responsibility is of particular importance; the material presented to the Standing Committee should include such matter as the past records of the applicants in respect of technical skill and prompt reporting. The D.D.G.A. should also, as a matter of routine, visit all excavations, whether carried out by the Survey or under license, not less than twice in each season. Further, under the heading of Exploration it has been urged by the Committee that the important village-to-village survey, previously allotted to Circles, should be

included in the D.D.G.A's functions. He shall not normally undertake excavations under his personal direction.

(iv) D.D.G.A. (Publications). This post has been strongly urged by the Committee elsewhere in the Report. It is an essential and immediate addition to the Survey's staff.

175. To bring the post of D.D.G.A. into line with other Central Services Class I, its salary should be raised to Rs.1300-1600.

176. For the purposes of salary-scale, the post of Director of the Survey's School of Archaeology ranks with that of the D.D.G.A.

(ii) Recruitment of Class I officers

177. The Committee understands that for recruiting officers of Class I for the General Branch, the Union Public Service Commission has prescribed the condition that M.A.s in Indian Classical languages and History or Archaeology, would be eligible for recruitment. The Committee is of opinion that while a knowledge of an Indian classical or a modern foreign language may be considered to be desirable, the primary test should be proficiency in Archaeology and/or History, whether Ancient, Medieval or Modern.

178. The Committee notes that there is scarcely a single officer in the Survey who has specialized in the study of medieval or later architecture. Since a majority of the protected monuments are of these periods, it is reasonable to expect that a

sufficient number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents will devote themselves primarily to them. The Committee recommends that specific steps be taken to encourage these studies and, in future recruitment, to insist upon the selection of a fair proportion of candidates with medieval interests and a knowledge of medieval history. Furthermore, the Committee urges the institution of a Survey studentship or fellowship for the study of medieval and later architecture.

XX. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. <u>Conservation</u>: to equalize more nearly the responsibilities of the Circles and generally to facilitate their administration, a re-shaping of some of them and the addition of a new Circle are necessary, making 11 in all. Also, the Delhi Circle should be reconstituted, in view of its metropolitan importance. (Paragraphs 14 - 16.)

2. <u>Conservation</u>: to enable Circle Superintendents to concentrate more effectively upon the primary functions of the Survey - the preservation of India's archaeological heritage - extraneous activities, notably exploration and excavation, must be removed from their function, and special steps must be taken to attract qualified Engineers and suitable Conservation Assistants. Further, it is essential that every Circle shall have an Administrative Officer Grade II. (Paragraphs 17 and 19-22.)

3. <u>Exploration</u>: The D.D.G.A. (Exploration and Excavation) shall in future be responsible for the important village-to-village survey, previously under the overworked Circle Superintendents. (Paragraph 35.)

4. <u>Excavation</u>: the tendency of the Survey to operate an excessive number of excavations at the expense of other activities, including the preparation of reports, must be controlled. The plea for the constitution of a second Excavations Branch, in view of the fact that in the whole of India the Survey is, and will probably remain, the only body equipped for sustained large-

scale exeavation, is accepted; but only when the existing Excavations Branch has cleared up its arrears, i.e., in something more than a year's time. For this purpose, and for general effieiency in its complex task, the Branch requires an Assistant Superintendent in addition to its Superintendent. It should also have an Administrative Officer Grade II. (Paragraphs 47 and 50.)

5. Excavation: meanwhile, as a special project requiring less elaborate provision than a normal Excavations Branch operation, it is recommended that sufficient work be done at Fathpur Sikri at least to recover the street-plan of Akbar's city. This would be a complete innovation in Indian Archaeology and would encourage a whole range of medieval and later studies which have in the past been neglected by Indian archaeologists. (Paragraphs 51-5.)

6. Printing and Publication: the printing and publication of the Survey's reports and other works are gravely in arrears, and the printing has been of inadequate or even deplorable quality. It is absolutely essential that, within its budget allocations, the Survey, as a technical department, be given complete freedom in its choice of, and dealings with, its printers. (Paragraphs 65-70.)

7. Printing and Publication: the constitution of a Printing and Publications Branch under a Deputy Director General is an essential and urgent provision. (Paragraphs 61-3.)

8. Archaeological Science Laboratory: the immense international developments in the application of science to archaeological problems during the past fifteen years are not reflected in the present organization of the Survey's Chemistry Branch. An immediate, if modest, widening of

the scope of this Branch, under the more comprehensive name here suggested, is essential for the credit of India's reputation both in the scientific and in the humanistic field. (Paragraphs 74-75.)

9. Training: the scope of the excellent Survey's School of Archaeology should be widened to take more cognizance of the cultural environment of India. Also, regular (annual) training-courses in archaeological conservation must be organized, to ensure adequate and uniform standards throughout the Survey. (Paragraphs 83-4 and 91.)

10. Indian Schools of Archaeology abroad: permanent schools or institutes in appropriate countries, where Indian scholars can work under conditions similar to those of their American, British, German and other confreres, are a necessary development as soon as economic conditions permit. (Paragraphs 94-6.)

11. The Universities: the awakening of several of the Indian universities to the value of archaeology is reflected in an appreciable total of grants from the Survey towards the cost of university excavations. This promising trend is at present in its early stages, but can usefully be developed by close cooperation between the Survey and the Universities in the choice of problems and the insurance of sound standards in the field and in prompt reporting. Certain difficulties are discussed. (Paragrphs 99-101.)

12. The States and Archaeology: with exceptions, the States have not yet taken up archaeology in a suitably scientific spirit, and the position will

have to be watched, particularly in respect of conservation. The Centre, which has only some 3,500 monuments under its control - an astonishingly small number having regard to the number and high importance of ancient buildings and sites in India - should hesitate before deprotecting monuments and sites and surrendering them to State control. Very few States are at present equipped to assume this responsibility. (Paragraphs 108-13.)

13. The Survey's Libraries: whilst the Central Archaeological Library is of first-class value, some of the Branch and Circle Libraries are considerably below standard. A greater measure of centralized control within a reorganized Library Service is recommended. A Documentation Centre should be included in the Central Archaeological Library. (Paragraph 120 and 144-6.)

14. The Survey's Museums: a similar procedure is recommended for the Survey's 14 (proposed 22) museums, (Paragraphs 126-7.)

15. The Gardens Branch: this is thoroughly efficient, but requires certain minor adjustments, which are particularized. (Paragraph 133.)

16. Epigraphy: this is in the main satisfactory, though its remoteness at Ootacamund is inconvenient, and the isolation of its Superintendent for Arabic and Persian inscriptions at Nagpur should be remedied. He should have an Assistant Superintendent. (Paragraph 136-8.)

17. Archaeological Atlas: This scheme will be discontinued, save for certain features of it which will be of value as the nucleus of a Documentation Centre, to be set up at the Central Archaeological Library. (Paragraph 142-6.)

18. Temple Survey Project: this Project, already in an advanced stage, should be continued but should be shared with, or supplemented by, an urgent architectural survey of selected Indian domestic buildings, which are rapidly disappearing without record. (Paragraphs 147-150.)

19. Accommodation: the present temporary headquarters of the Survey should be replaced by a suitable building designed for the purpose. It is essential that this headquarters should be at Delhi, preferably in the vicinity of the new University site. Moreover a uniform building should be designed for the various Circle headquarters, which are often inadequately and shabbily housed. (Paragraphs 151-9.)

20. Salaries of technical grades: great difficulty is experienced in recruiting and retaining several of the technical grades, for which there are increasing openings in commerce and industry. The salary-scales of all these grades have been carefully reviewed by the Committee with a view to providing a sufficiently attractive career in a service which is otherwise liable to be regarded as a "dead end". (Paragraphs 160-6 and Appendix B.)

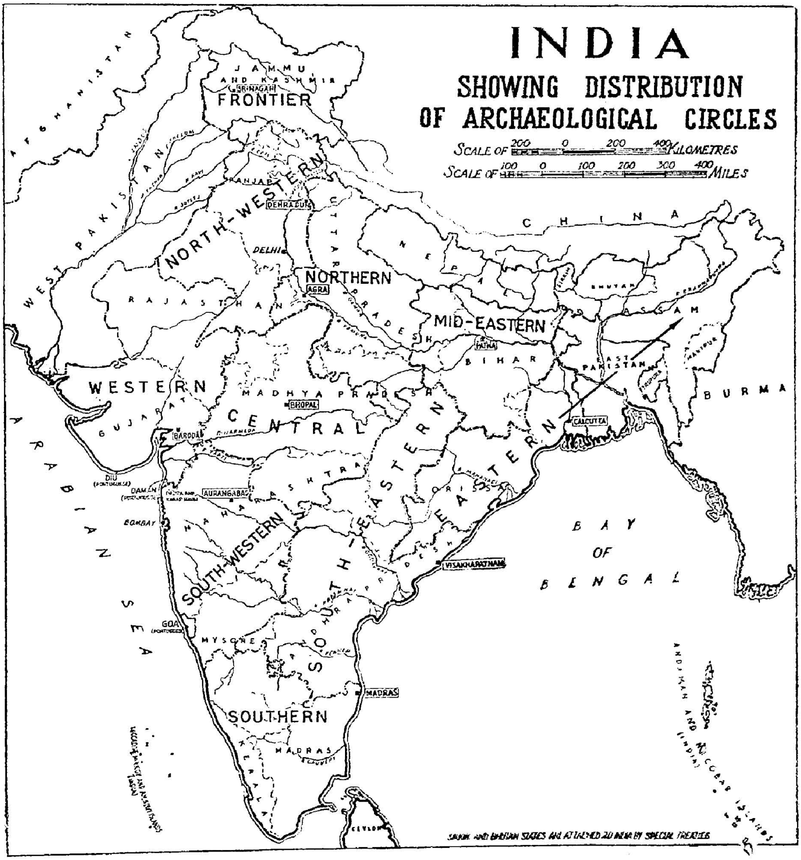
21. Finally, the Committee has carefully reviewed the salaries, duties and status of the senior staff. It most urgently asks that the Director General, whose salary equates with that of a Joint Secretary of the Government of India, should now be ex officio

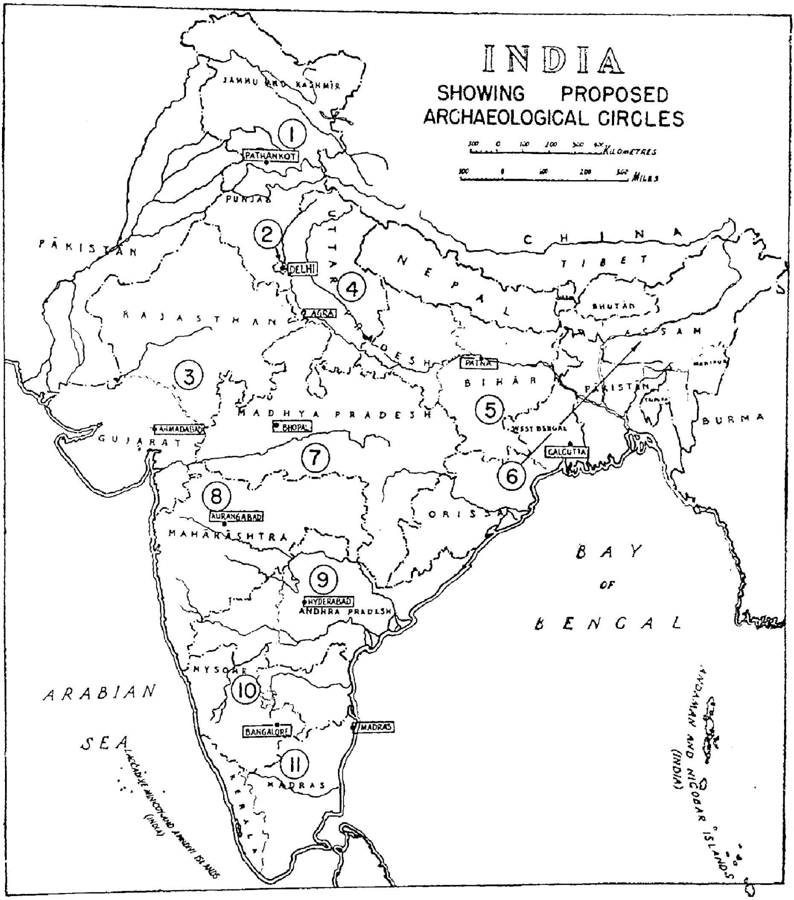
a Joint Secretary, with direct access to the Secretary and, if necessary, the Minister. (Para graphs 167-9.)

APPENDIX A
(with two maps)

Proposed Circles of the Archaeological Survey of India

No.	Name of Circles	Constituent area	Total number of monuments
1	2	3	4
1.	North-western (Hq. Pathankot)	Jammu and Kashmir Punjab Himachal Pradesh	204
2.	Delhi (Hq. Delhi)	Delhi	162
3.	Western (Hq. Ahmadabad)	Gujarat Rajasthan Daman and Diu	367
4.	Northern (Hq. Agra)	Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh	348
5.	Mid-eastern (Hq. Patna)	Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh, viz. Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Bara-banki, Rae-Bareli, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Allahabad, Fatehpur and Banda. Bihar.	300
6.	Eastern (Hq. Calcutta)	West Bengal Assam and Nageland Orissa Manipur Tripura	233
7.	Central (Hq. Bhopal)	Madhya Pradesh	323
8.	South-western (Hq. Aurangabad)	Maharashtra Goa	306
9.	South-eastern (Hq. Hyderabad)	Andhra Pradesh(except southern Districts viz. Nellore, Chittor, Cuddapah and Anantapur) Northern Districts of Mysore, viz. Belgaum, Bijapur, Raichur, Gulburga and Bidar	308
10.	Mid-southern (Hq. Bangalore)	Southern Districts of Andhra Pradesh Southern Districts of Mysore	320
11.	Southern (Hq. Madras)	Madras Kerala Pondicherry & Karikal	411


INDIA
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION
OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CIRCLES
SCALE OF 200 0 200 400 KILOMETRES
SCALE OF 100 0 100 200 300 400 MILES
FRONTIER
NORTH-WESTERN
NORTHERN
MID-EASTERN
EASTERN
WESTERN
CENTRAL
SOUTH-WESTERN
SOUTH-EASTERN
SOUTHERN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
SRINAGAR
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
DEHRA DUN
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
AGRA
UTTAR PRADESH
NEPAL
CHINA
BHUTAN
ASSAM
MANIPUR
BIHAR
PATNA
EAST PAKISTAN
CALCUTTA
BURMA
GUJARAT
BARODA
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL
DIU
DAMAN
AURANGABAD
MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY
ORISSA
VISAKHAPATNAM
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA
MYSORE
MADRAS
KERALA
CEYLON
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
SIKKIM AND BHUTAN STATES ARE ATTACHED TO INDIA BY SPECIAL TREATIES


INDIA
SHOWING PROPOSED
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CIRCLES
KILOMETRES
MILES
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PATHANKOT
PUNJAB
DELHI
AGRA
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
NEPAL
CHINA
TIBET
BHUTAN
ASSAM
PATNA
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
CALCUTTA
BURMA
AHMADABAD
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL
AURANGABAD
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
HYDERABAD
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
MYSORE
BANGALORE
MADRAS
KERALA
ARABIAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
1
2
3
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11

APPENDIX B

Staffs - proposed changes

(i) GENERAL BRANCH

Sl. No.	Names of the posts	Classi-fication	Scale	Existing Strength	Proposed strength	Distribution of the proposed strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Superintendents	I	Rs.700-1250	13	16	11 Circles 2 Excavations Branches 2 Survey projects 1 Exploration Branch
2.	Assistant Superintendents	I	Rs.400-950	12 (including one for N.E.Project and one for Atlas Branch*)	16	10 Circles 2 Excavations Branches 1 Headquarters (Antiquities) 1 Documentation Centre 1 Exploration Branch 1 Leave Reservist
3.	Administrative Officers	II	Rs.450-575	Nil	14	11 Circles 2 Excavations Branches 1 Science Laboratory
4.	Exploration Officers	II	Rs.350-900	Nil**	28**	Exploration Branch
5.	(a) Senior Technical Assistants	III	Rs.325-575	4	16	(a) and (b) 11 Circles 20 Excavations Branches
	(b) Technical Assistants	III	Rs.210-425	31 35 (including at Nagarjuna-konda and 4 in Atlas Branch*)	25	2 Headquarters (Antiquities) 4 Survey Projects 2 Documentation Centre 2 School of Archaeology

* These posts will continue for some time more in addition to those shown in Col. 7.

** In lieu of the 36 sanctioned posts of Exploration Assistants.

(ii) ENGINEERING BRANCH

Sl. No.	Names of the posts	Classi-fication	Scale	Existing strength	Proposed strength	Distribution of the proposed strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
1.	Chief Archaeological Engineer	I	1300-1600	Nil	1	1 Headquarters
2.	Archaeological Engineer	I	700-1250	1 (with special pay of Rs.100)	2	2 Headquarters
3.	Assistant Archaeological Engineer	I	400-950	Nil	11*	11 Circles
4.	Assistant Engineers	II	350-900	11	Nil	
5.	Senior Conservation Assistants	III	325-575	9 (Rs.210-425 plus special pay of Rs.75)	45	44 4 in each Circle 1 Headquarters
6.	Conservation Assistants	III	(a) 210-425 (Grade I)	39	78**	7 in each Circle 1 Headquarters.
			(b) 150-240 (Grade II)	45		

* At present, out of 12 sanctioned posts of Engineers and Assistant Engineers, only 1 has a degree in Engineering. The attemps to recruit qualified Engineers to Class II have so far failed. The posts are thus sought to be upgraded so as to attract qualified Engineers.

** Against the existing strength of 93 Conservation Assistants in 3 grades, 123 posts are proposed in 2 grades. Grade II may be abolished and a larger percentage may be in the grade of Senior Conservation Assistants. The total increase in strength is due to an increase in the number of Circles as also to ensure a greater attention to monuments. To each Conservation Assistant should be attached a Clerk and a Foreman in the usual scale.

(iii) PREHISTORY BRANCH*

(Under the D.D.G.A. Exploration and Excavation)

Sl. No.	Names of the posts	Classification	Scale	Existing strength	Proposed strength	Distribution of the proposed strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
1.	Superintendent	I	730-1250 (to be given a special pay of Rs.100 after 5 years of service)	1	1	
2.	Assistant Superintendent	I	400-950	1	1	
3.	Senior Technical Assistant	III	325-575	Nil	1	
4.	Technical Assistant	III	210-425	3	2	

* The posts of Photographer and Draftsman have been included in the respective statements.

(iv) LIBRARIES

Sl. No.	Names of the posts	Classi-fication	Scale	Existing strength	Proposed strength	Distribution of the proposed strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Librarian	I	Rs.700-1250	Nil	1	1 Headquarters*
2.	Deputy Librarian	I	Rs.400-950	Nil	1	1 Central Archaeo-logical Library
3.	Assistant Librarian	II	Rs.350-900	1	2	2 Central Archaeo-logical Library
4.	Library Assistant Grade I (at present Assistant Librarian, Grade I)	III	Rs.210-425	16	16	1 Central Archaeo-logical Library 10 Circles 2 Excavations Branch 1 Chemistry (Laboratory) Branch 1 Epigraphy Branch 1 Museums Branch
5.	Library Assistant Grade II (at present Assistant Librarians Grade II)	III	Rs.150-320	3	3	3 Central Archaeo-logical Library

*The Documentation Centre comprising 1 Assistant Superintendent and 2 Technical Assistants (already included in the General Branch) will function under the Librarian.

(v) MUSEUMS BRANCH

Sl. No.	Name of the posts	Classification	Scale	Existing strength	Proposed strength	Distribution of the proposed strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
1.	Superintendent	I	700-1250	1	1 (with a special pay of Rs.100 after 5 years of service)	1 Museums Branch
2.	Assistant Superintendent	I	400-950	1	1	1 Museums Branch
3.	Junior Keeper of Museums	II	350-900	4	4+5*	
4.	Curators	III	210-425	11	11+2*	

*The additional posts of Junior Keepers of Museums and Curators have to be sanctioned for the 8 more Museums already sanctioned, the aggregate ratio of the two grades of posts at any given time being in the ratio of 40:60.

(vi) GARDENS BRANCH

Sl. No.	Names of the posts	Classification	Scale	Existing strength	Proposed strength	Distribution of the proposed strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
1.	Garden Superintendent	I	700-1250	1	1 (with a special pay of Rs.100 after 5 years of service)	Gardens Branch
2.	Assistant Garden Superintendent	I	400-950	Nil	3	Each in-charge of a zone
3.	Assistant Garden Superintendent	II	350-800	3	Nil	
4.	Senior Horticultural Assistant	III	325-575	1	7	2 in each zone and 1 at the headquarters of the Gardens Branch
5.	Horticultural Assistant	III	210-425	2	12	4 in each zone
6.	Horticultural Assistant (Grade II)	III	150-240	9+5* (work-charged)	Nil	

*There are 9 posts of Horticultural Assistant (Grade II) in the regular establishment augmented by 5 in the work-charged establishment. Against the existing strength of 17 Horticultural Assistants in three grades, 19 posts in two grades are proposed. Horticultural Assistant (Grade II) may be abolished in order to attract and retain qualified men. The number of other posts such as Foremen, Assistant Foremen, etc. will be increased according to the increase in the number of znes and new gardens that are developed.

(vii) EPIGRAPHY BRANCH

Sl. No.	Names of the posts	Classification	Scale	Existing strength	Proposed strength	Distribution of the proposed strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A. GOVERNMENT EPIGRAPHIST'S BRANCH					
1.	Government Epigraphist	I	700-1250 (plus Rs.100 personal pay	1	1	
2.	Superintendents	I	700-1250	2	2	1 Sanskritic Inscriptions 1 Dravidian Inscriptions
3.	Assistant Superintendents	I	400-950	3	3	1 Sanskritic Inscriptions 2 Dravidian Inscriptions
4.	Senior Epigraphical Assistants	III	325-575	1	4	
5.	Epigraphical Assistants	III	210-425	10	7	
	B. ARABIC AND PERSIAN SECTION					
1.	Superintendent	I	700-1250 (may be given a special pay of Rs.100 p.m. after 5 years of service)	1	1	
2.	Assistant Superintendent	I	400-950	Nil	1	
3.	Senior Epigraphical Assistants	III	325-575	1	1	
4.	Epigraphical Assistants	III	210-425	3	3	

*Note: Since the Superintendent for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions cannot become Government Epigraphist in India in view of the nature of the latter's work, the additional special pay of Rs.100/- is to compensate for this.

(viii) PHOTOGRAPHERS

Sl. No.	Name of the posts	Classification	Scale	Existing strength	Proposed strength	Distribution of the proposed strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
1.	Photo Officer	II	350-900	Nil	1	Headquarters
2.	Senior Photographer	III	325-575	1	1	1 Headquarters 1 School of Archaeology
3.	Photographer Instructor	III	210-425 (plus a special pay of Rs.40/-)	1	Nil	
4.	Photographer Grade I	III	210-425	10*	20*	
5.	Photographer Grade II	III	130-300	19*	30*	
6.	Photographer Grade III	III	110-131	20*	Nil	

*The distribution is as follows:

	Existing (in 3 grades)	Proposed (in 2 grades)	Remarks
Headquarters	8	8	Including Exploration, Documentation, Publication, etc.
Chemistry Branch (Laboratory)	7	6	
Survey Projects	5	4	
Museums Branch	3	3	
Excavation Branches	2	4	2 more for the additional Branch
Prehistory Branch	2	2	
Epigraphy Branch	1	1	
Circles	21	22	
	49	50	

It is proposed that Grade III be abolished, as it is difficult to get qualified persons in the scale of Rs.110-131.

(ix) DRAFTSMEN

Sl. No.	Names of the posts.	Classification	Scale	Existing strength	Proposed strength	Distribution of the proposed strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
1.	Drawing Officer	II	350-900	Nil	1	Headquarters
2.	Senior Draftsman	II	325-575	1	2	1 Headquarters 1 School of Archaeology
3.	Draftsman Grade I	III	210-425	18* (including 2 in Atlas Branch)	26*	
4.	Artist	III	205-350	4*	Nil	
5.	Draftsman Grade II	III	150-240	34* (including 3 in Atlas Branch)	39*	
6.	Draftsman Grade III	III	110-200	11	Nil	

*The distribution is as follows:

	Existing (in 3 grades)	Proposed (in 2 grades)	Remarks
Headquarters	6	6	
Chemistry Branch (Laboratory)	5	5	
Survey Projects	9	8	
Museums Branch	2	2	
Excavations Branches	7	14	-- 7 more for the additional Branch
Prehistory Branch	4	4	
Garden Branch	4	4	
Circles	28	22	
	65	65	

*It is proposed that the grades of Artists and Draftsmen Grade III be abolished, as the former is an isolated one and it is difficult to get qualified persons in the latter.

(x) SURVEYORS

Regular

Sl. No.	Names of the posts	Classi-fication	Scale	Existing strength	Proposed strength	Distribution of the proposed strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
1.	Survey Officer	II	350-900	Nil	1	
2.	Senior Surveyor	III	325-575	Nil	6	)*
3.	Surveyor-Instructor	III	210-425 (+Rs.40/- Special Pay)	1	Nil	)
4.	Surveyor	III	210-425	6	9	)
5.	Surveyor Grade II	III	150-240	6	Nil	

*The distribution will be as follows:

1 School of Archaeology

2 Excavations Branches

1 Prehistory Branch
11 Circles

Plan (Site-plans of monuments)

1.	Senior Surveyor	III	325-575	Nil	11	1 in each Circle
2.	Surveyor	III	210-425	27	22	2 in each Circle